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DAILY REPORT

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WU XUEQIAN IN NEW YORK FOR UN ASSEMBLY SESSION

Discusses Hong Kong, Taiwan

HK211400 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1450 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Report: "Wu Xueqian Speaks on the Issues of Hong Kong and Taiwan in New York"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to a news dispatch from New York, at a banquet given in honor of more than 250 representatives of Overseas Chinese and the Chinese community at the Chinese Consulate General in New York on the evening of 19 September, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who is attending the 39th UN General Assembly, answered questions on the Hong Kong and Taiwan issues when interviewed by a Hong Kong ATV reporter.

Wu Xueqian said: Delegations of China and Britain have presented their Hong Kong agreement to the highest leadership of their respective governments for examination. Once examined, the agreement can be initialed. I cannot tell you the exact date now, but it will be initialed very soon. Wu Xueqian also said: The initialing of the agreement between China and Britain only coincides with the current UN General Assembly, and has nothing to do with the UN session. Once China and Britain reach an agreement, they can sign it, because the Hong Kong issue is China's internal affair and a matter between China and Britain. Wu Xueqian said: After the agreement is reached, China and Britain will set up a liaison group. This group will hold frequent meetings to consult and settle questions concerning a smooth transition in 1997 and the problems arising in the transitional period, which should be discussed by the two sides.

In answering a question concerning the immediate significance of the "one country, two systems" concept, Wu Xueqian said: Taking into account the history and present conditions in Hong Kong, we have put forward the concept of "one country, two systems" as a means to solve the Hong Kong issue. As regards Taiwan, a similar problem confronts it, but the situation is not the same. With regard to the Hong Kong issue, China is holding talks with Britain to regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong and to recover the territory. The Taiwan issue is our internal affair and it is a matter of discussion to be held between us and Taiwan. As far as this point is concerned, the nature of the Taiwan issue is different from that of Hong Kong; yet there are similarities between them. In other words, Taiwan may still retain its existing social system, political institutions, and so forth after it returns to the motherland in the future.

Criticizes SRV Proposal

OW211308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that recent Vietnamese offer of "partial withdrawal of its troops" from Kampuchea, "unconditional negotiations," and "a political solution" of Kampuchean issue was meant to "sow dissension among the Kampuchean patriotic forces and among the ASEAN countries."

Speaking at his dinner party in honor of the leaders of three forces of Democratic Kampuchea, Wu Xueqian, who also heads the Chinese Government delegation to the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, said that this latest Vietnamese maneuver was also intended to "dupe the world public, extricate itself from a state of isolation in the world, and continue its armed occupation of Kampuchea" in the name of seeking a so-called political settlement.

Thus, he said, "it is of great significance that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, declared its resolve to go on fighting against the Vietnamese aggression, strengthen the internal militant solidarity, and insist on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as the pre-condition for a political settlement of the Kampuchea issue. "China firmly supports this stand," he said. [quotation marks as received]

Sihanouk said at the dinner, "We represent the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea which formed the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. We are determined to maintain our unity; we will do our best to strengthen unity, solidarity and friendship of the three forces because this is indispensable for the survival of the Kampuchean nation." He went on to say: "We are determined to fight to the end to force the Vietnamese invaders to implement the correct U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea and withdraw all its troops."

The Kampuchean people, he said, "must be independent in choosing the political, economic and social system of their nation. Neither Vietnam nor the Soviet Union has the right to impose a regime of their own choosing on the Kampuchean people." Sihanouk declared that the Kampuchean people would not stop fighting "until Vietnam and that superpower behind it recognize the sovereignty of our nation and end their interference in our internal affairs." Sihanouk said that "We the Kampuchean tripartite leaders, will, as they did before, continue to expose the scheme trumpeted by Nguyen Co Thach (Vietnamese foreign minister). I am sure that we will not be taken in by Nguyen Co Thach's false promises, nor will the five ASEAN countries."

Sihanouk's wife, Princess Monique, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice-President in charge of foreign affairs Khieu Samphan and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attended the party. Wu Xueqian paid a call to President Sihanouk here this morning.

Meets DPRK Foreign Minister

OW221100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1054 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China, met with Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), at the permanent mission of China to the United Nations this morning and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Meets With Gromyko

OW220206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 22 Sep 84

["Wu Xueqian Meets Gromyko at U.N." -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met Soviet First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko here today. This was the first meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries in many years. Wu and Gromyko agreed to meet again on September 22 at the residence of the Chinese permanent delegation to the U.N. in New York.

Present at the meeting on the Chinese side were permanent representative to the U.N. Ling Qing, deputy permanent representative Xie Qimei and Director of Soviet and East European Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Ma Xusheng, and on the Soviet side, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko and Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoliy F. Dobrynin.

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Second Gromyko Meeting

OW222034 Beijing XINHUA in English 2022 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Soviet First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had the second meeting at the residence of the Chinese permanent delegation to the United Nations this morning.

During their meetings yesterday and today, the two foreign ministers exchanged views on important issues in the current international situation and the Sino-Soviet relations, and expressed their respective viewpoints and stands. Both of them showed the desire to improve the Sino-Soviet relations.

The two meetings lasted six hours and the talks were frank, calm and helpful to the enhancement of mutual understanding between the two countries.

Present at the meeting this morning on the Chinese side were permanent representative to the United Nations Ling Qing, deputy permanent representative Xie Qimei and Director of Soviet and East European Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Ma Xusheng, and on the Soviet side, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoliy F. Dobrynin and permanent representative of the United Nations Oleg Alexandrovich Troyanovskiy.

Meets Other Foreign Ministers

OW240804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met this evening with Foreign Minister of Portugal Jaime Gama and Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Hans van den Broek at the permanent mission of China to the United Nations.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON UNITY WITH THIRD WORLD

HK210336 Beijing REMNIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Jia Yibing: "Always Stand With the Third World"]

[Text] China is a developing socialist country and belongs to the Third World. In the past 35 years, China has always regarded unity with the Third World countries and strengthening friendship and cooperation with them as the cornerstone and unswerving principle of its foreign policy.

The 35-year course of growth and development of the PRC is closely linked with the rise and expansion of the Third World.

Prior to the victory of the Chinese revolution, we enjoyed vigorous support from the oppressed people of various nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and in turn, the victory of the Chinese revolution tremendously encouraged the revolutionary struggles of these nations against imperialism and colonialism.

During the 1950s, China and the nations in Asia and Africa which won independence actively supported the struggles of various nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America which had not yet won independence. Meanwhile, they united closely with each other to safeguard and consolidate their hard-won independence and sovereignty. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence jointly initiated by China, India, and Burma in 1954 and the ten principles adopted by the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung in 1955 are the major results of such efforts.

In the 1960s, Africa and Latin America set off an upsurge of national liberation movements. Several tens of nations extricated themselves from the shackles of colonial domination and won political independence. The Chinese people firmly supported these just struggles.

Since the 1970s, a vigorous Third World has rapidly taken shape with development of the struggles of many new emerging countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to safeguard their national independence and develop their national economies. China and the vast Third World countries shared the same fighting and historical experiences in the past. Today, although we have instituted a socialist system in China, we, like other countries of the Third World, still confront the historical mission of opposing imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism; safeguarding world peace; developing our national economy; and building our own country. China and the various Third World countries have always supported and encouraged each other in this struggle and have made due contributions to the people of the whole world in carrying out the great cause of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

The abrupt rise of the Third World is a major event in contemporary international politics. The Third World covers a vast territory, has a large population and abundant natural resources, and occupies an extremely important strategic position. If the people of Third World countries, who account for two-thirds of the world's total population, can unite in the vast territory which covers two-thirds of the world's land mass, they will become an insurmountable barrier in the path of any superpower seeking world hegemony. The vast Third World countries, which possess 78 percent of the seats in the United Nations, have profoundly changed the balance of international political forces. With the support of the Third World countries, China regained its legitimate seat in the United Nations and its veto vote in the Security Council. This is precisely the vote which represents the Third World. As a member of the Third World, China firmly stood at the Third World's side in the past and will continue to regard the safeguarding of the interests of the Third World as its sacred international duty in the future. It is unquestionable that this firm policy will never change.

While handling its relations with Third World nations, China has always proceeded from the common interests of the Third World. In order to safeguard the common interests of the Third World, China has treated Third World nations equally and supported the just struggle of Third World nations against imperialism, hegemonism, and colonialism. With the sharp contention between the two superpowers at present, a number of Third World nations face the pressing task of opposing foreign aggression, intervention, and threats, and safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty. China has always supported their just struggles. We fully understand that in light of the specific conditions and interests of each country and region, some Third World nations have turned the spearhead of their struggle against one or the other imperialist and hegemonist power, whereas some have received aid from one or the other superpower. Therefore, we will never interfere in these affairs or blame them. We will never tolerate aggression and interference for the sake of taking state relations into account; we resolutely maintain that the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Third World nations should be free from external aggression; and we firmly support the struggles of the Third World nations against foreign aggression and interference and for safeguarding world and regional peace and stability.

In order to safeguard the common interests of the Third World, we have always valued and maintained friendship and unity with the Third World countries. As the history and current affairs of the Third World countries differ from each other, there are bound to be differences in their choices of social systems and internal and external policies. These are the internal affairs of the Third World countries in which no one must be allowed to interfere or meddle. Nevertheless, the interests of the Third World coincide on the fundamental issue of opposing imperialism, hegemonism, and colonialism and seeking development. This is precisely the starting point of Third World unity. We maintain that the Third World countries should value unity among themselves and settle boundary, territorial, nationality, and religious disputes left over by history. They should fairly and reasonably through peaceful consultations and based on the principles of mutual understanding and accommodation and they should be allowed to do so free of external interference. China will never involve itself in the disputes of Third World countries and will also oppose intervention by any nation under any excuse. We hold that, in the turbulent international situation at present, the Third World should value unity more than in any other period in the past. As a member of the Third World, China will continue to make efforts to strengthen Third World friendship and unity.

In order to safeguard the common interests of the Third World, we have actively enhanced cooperation with Third World countries and have firmly supported their struggles to maintain and develop their national economies. In the past 30 years or so, China has always cooperated with the Third World based on equality and mutual benefit and has given them its utmost in aid to enhance their efforts in seeking development. At present, there are new developments in the relations of economic cooperation between China and the Third World. The four principles of "equality and mutual benefit, stressing practical results, diversified forms, and common development" put forward by China will be of great significance to the opening of new spheres of cooperation with the Third World and to the strengthening of the self-reliance of the Third World countries. As a developing socialist country, China fully supports the struggle of the Third World countries for the establishment of a new international economic order and holds that the attainment of this fundamental objective should be correctly integrated in the solution of their pressing matters. China actively supports North-South dialogue and stands for the vigorous development and consolidation of South-South cooperation in order to enhance the economic strength and bargaining power of the Third World countries. China is willing to actively take part in South-South cooperation and to make its due contributions to the rapid change in the Third World's economic outlook and to reform of the irrational old international economic order.

China has always held that the rise of the Third World has profoundly changed and will continue to transform the outlook of the world. The times demand strengthened unity and cooperation with the Third World. China is a developing socialist country as well as a member of the Third World. In the past 35 years, China has established ties of fraternal friendship with the Third World. In the current great struggle in which the people of all countries are fighting against hegemony and safeguarding world peace, China and the Third World are members of the same family who will share weal and woe and advance hand in hand to a bright future.

RESOLUTION OF THIRD WORLD'S DEBT PROBLEMS URGED

OW230243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 22 (XINHUA) -- China today called for a better way of solving the debt problems of the developing countries and reaffirmed its support for an early allocation of the special drawing right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), it was learned here.

In a statement at today's meeting of the IMF Interim Committee, a 10-year old body in charge of supervising the IMF's management, Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China Liu Hongru said that, in the case of debtor countries, "the adjustment should not concentrate on demand management alone, as most of the current adjustment programs have required, but should also emphasize economic reactivation and growth." He called on the industrial countries to help the adjustment process in the developing countries by lowering their high interest rates, improving the terms of debt rescheduling, reducing both tariff and nontariff trade restrictions, and increasing their official development assistance to these countries, especially those on the African Continent.

He noted that the allocation of SDRs in the fourth period (1982-1986), by which some of the developing countries with balance of payments needs may get foreign exchanges in transaction, should be made as soon as possible. "On the one hand, international liquidity has become increasingly tighter as a result of the world economic recovery and the consequent expansion of international trade," he said, adding that "on the other hand, in the developing countries the need for additional financial resources to overcome the serious consequences resulting from the world economic crisis and to support the adjustment program has become more pressing than before."

He refuted the idea that a new allocation would intensify world inflationary pressures, or that it would lessen the efforts of the developing countries to implement their adjustment programs. He expressed the hope that those major developed countries that are still holding the opposite view will take into account the economic interests of the world and reconsider their present positions so that a satisfactory solution can be found at this meeting.

ZHAO ZIYANG'S MESSAGE TO ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

OW230810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sent today a message of congratulations to the 28th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The message says: "On the occasion of the 28th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, I would like to extend my warm congratulations to the conference. Since its founding 27 years ago, the agency has done a lot of useful work in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to the benefit of mankind, thus winning world-wide acclaim. I hope the current session will contribute even more to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to the technical assistance and cooperation in this field. The Chinese Government is ready to cooperate actively with other member states to this end."

The premier wishes the conference a complete success.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NEW BURUNDIAN, CANADIAN ENVOYS

OW211648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met new Ambassador of Burundi to China David Mpfubusa and new Canadian Ambassador to China Richard V. Corham on separate occasions here this afternoon.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES U.S. TEXTILE RULES

HK220844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 6

[Article by Xiao Yongzhen: "The New U.S. Textile Import Regulations Wreck the Principle of International Trade"]

[Text] The new "country of origin" regulations announced by the U.S. Customs Service, which are aimed at limiting the import of textile products, became effective on 7 September, despite strong protests lodged both at home and abroad. These regulations not only dealt a blow to the textile industries of other countries, developing countries in particular so that they will suffer severe economic losses as a result, but will also hamper the interests of American retailers, importers, and the broad masses of consumers. Such rude behavior, which means that the United States imposes its views on others, cannot be tolerated by legal principle, morality, or justice.

According to these new regulations, the U.S. Customs Service will strictly identify the origin of textile products exported to the United States, and the export quotas for textile products will be assigned to the countries and regions concerned in accordance with the principle of the "country of origin" of these products. In the case of textile products processed in more than one country, the country or region which does the "main part of the processing" will be considered the "country of origin," and the quotas will be allotted to them. To determine which country or region carries out the "main part of the processing," the new regulations also demand that material costs, direct labor costs, direct processing costs, time needed for processing, complexity of processing, the level of workers and technology employed, the transformation of materials and products at various stages of processing, and so forth be recorded in the import application forms for the textile products, pending further examination by the U.S. Customs Service.

The new U.S. textile import regulations have disrupted the long-established, normal order in the international textile products trade. The fact that different processes needed for manufacturing a product are carried out in different countries is a common practice of various industries in today's world, the textile industry in particular. This is the inevitable outcome of the development of international economic relations, and the international division of labor, which has formed naturally. According to internationally recognized standards, the country which completes a product's final processing should be regarded as the country of origin. Quotas on textile products to be imported by the United States were originally allotted according to this common practice and the generally acknowledged standard for the country of origin.

In a broad sense, the multilateral and bilateral international trade agreements on textile products signed by the United States, and thousands of large and small contracts which cover various links of production and sales of textile products in accordance with these international agreements, and the various relations governing the arrangement of production and sale of these products according to the contracts concerned, were based on these common practices and generally acknowledged standards. Now, the United States has suddenly violated these common practices and the generally acknowledged standards and unilaterally implemented new regulations. It is utterly groundless for the United States to do so. Very often textile products are processed and manufactured by stages in different countries. It is difficult to identify the "country of origin." With implementation of the new U.S. regulations, the bases upon which a series of international treaties and numerous contracts have been signed and the established relations governing production and sale have been undermined.

In this way, chain reactions, such as the abrogation of contracts, decreased production, bankruptcy, unemployment, and so on will occur. This will also cause inestimable economic losses. Furthermore, the new U.S. regulations have also introduced confusion into international trade relations. For example, banks in some countries and regions have stopped accepting letters of credit for textile products exported to the United States. Some other countries have followed the example of the United States to further restrict the import of textile products. Some victimized countries and regions are adopting various retaliatory measures. The influence is not limited to the textile industry and textile trade alone.

The aim of the new U.S. rules is none other than to attempt to further restrict the import of other countries' textiles on the basis of the original quotas and to step up trade protectionism. This is an open violation of the spirit of important international pacts signed by the United States, such as the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and the "Multi Fiber Arrangement." The fundamental principle of the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" is for member states to practice unconditional and indiscriminating most favored nation treatment with each other in order to liberalize international trade.

Article 1 of the "Multi Fiber Arrangement" specifically states: "The basic goal should be to expand trade, reduce trade barriers and gradually liberalize the world textile trade; at the same time, it is to guarantee the orderly and balanced development of this trade and ensure that individual markets and producer trades in the importing and exporting countries avoid suffering harmful effects." Article 3 further stipulates: "The participating states may not impose new restrictions on the textile trade, nor may they intensify their existing restrictions," unless domestic producers in an importing country have suffered serious losses or there is a real threat of "market turmoil." Even if this state of affairs occurs, the importing country must first request consultations with the exporting countries concerned and attach an explanation of the causes, reasons, and details. The United States has signed bilateral agreements with many countries in accordance with the spirit of these principles, yet the new U.S. textile trade rules completely run counter to the above-mentioned multilateral and bilateral agreements it has signed.

As far as bilateral trade relations between China and the United States are concerned, China's products were actually very late in entering the American market, and the base figure was very low. China's total exports to the United States today account for only 0.6 percent of total U.S. imports. As for China's textile products, these account for only a small percentage of total U.S. textile imports. However, since the signing of the Sino-U.S. textile trade agreement, the United States has continually violated it and come up with all kinds of pretexts for increasing restrictions on the import of Chinese textiles. The new U.S. rules have further expanded the scope of these restrictions.

Textiles account for nearly one-half of total Chinese exports to the United States, and China's accumulated trade gap with the United States is enormous. Far from acting in accordance with the stipulations of the Sino-U.S. trade agreement regarding the "balance of economic interests" and making it easier for China to narrow its huge trade deficit, the U.S. Government has actually erected all kinds of obstacles to the import of Chinese textiles. This is bound to hurt China's industry, employment, trade, and economic development and have a negative impact on Sino-U.S. bilateral trade. The Chinese side has demanded that the U.S. side make fair and reasonable compensation for the losses caused to the Chinese side as a result of the new rules. This is completely fair and reasonable.

U.S. PREPARED TO CONSULT PRC ON TEXTILE RULES

OW220758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 22 Sep 84

["U.S. To Consult With China on New Textile Import Rules" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, September 21 (XINHUA) -- The United States is "prepared to consult with the Chinese officials" on the U.S. new textile import rules and, if necessary, "modifications on the rules will be made," the U.S. State Department said today.

The Chinese Embassy in the United States sent a diplomatic note yesterday to the U.S. State Department reiterating the Chinese Government's objections and strong dissatisfaction that the United States has maintained the September 1 effective date for the new customs regulations governing U.S. textile imports.

Asked about the U.S. reaction to the Chinese protest, State Department spokesman John Hughes said: "China has given its views on the proposed new rules of origin on textiles, including its concerns of the rules which adversely affect its textile imports. We are in the midst of the 60 day comment period during which we are accepting views of all concerning parties." He added that China's views, along with the views of other concerning governments, "will be passed to the U.S. Customs Service and other concerning agencies for consideration and, if necessary, modifications on the rules will be made."

The U.S. new textile import rules have aroused opposition from the farm owners, retailers and some members of the U.S. Congress. Congressional member Les AuCoin wrote a letter to the U.S. President Ronald Reagan on September 13 expressing "serious reservations regarding a new rule concerning the country of origin of textile and apparel products imported from our trading partners." He said the regulation "would make illegal widespread methods of textile and apparel production which are legal under present U.S. law and which have been legal for some time. If the rule is not withdrawn or overturned, at least half a billion dollars worth of perfectly legitimate textile and apparel products will be permanently embargoed at U.S. ports this fall."

He told Reagan he is fearful that U.S. trading partners "will retaliate against this rule. If that occurred, the agricultural and forest products exports that are so critical to the economy of the Pacific Northwest would be seriously jeopardized." Therefore, he told the President it is "absolutely imperative that the country of origin regulation be withdrawn before it is scheduled to take effect on October 31."

U.S. SENATE PASSES BILL ON TRADE PROTECTION

OW220732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 21 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Senate has approved a wide-ranging trade bill to give American industries more protection against foreign imports. The bill was approved yesterday under mounting protectionist pressure across the country. It contains more than 70 individual tariff measures concerning a variety of imports ranging from petro-chemicals to fresh vegetables. The bill now goes to a joint Senate-House conference for compromising with similar legislation passed by the House. It would expand the U.S. President's power to retaliate against foreign countries that refuse to remove barriers to American exports.

The bill contains a provision that gives the U.S. Customs Service authority to monitor steel imports from countries that have agreed to limit their sales to the United States under the U.S. President's program.

Earlier this week, the Reagan administration decided to seek "voluntary limits" on steel exports from producing countries, instead of imposing quotas and higher tariffs, to reduce U.S. steel imports. Also included in the bill is a 10-year extension of the generalized system of preferences, which affords limited and conditional duty-free tariff treatment to products from developing countries. But at the same time, it would prohibit the developing countries from receiving such benefits if they are found to tolerate counterfeiting of U.S. products.

OREGON GOVERNOR ATIYEH BEGINS TOUR OF PRC

Meets Wang Bingnan

OW210003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening met and gave a banquet in honor of a visiting delegation headed by Victor Atiyeh, governor of Oregon State, U.S.A. The delegation will visit Fuzhou on Sept. 23 and scheduled to sign an agreement on establishment of friendly ties between Fujian Province and Oregon State.

Meets Rong Yiren

OW211351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Victor Atiyeh, governor of the U.S. Oregon State, and his party. Atiyeh and his party arrived here on September 18. They will go to Fujian Province to sign an agreement on the establishment of friendly ties between the province and the Oregon State and discuss with leaders of Fujian Province matters related to economic cooperation and trade between the two sides.

Zhao on Friendly Relations

OW221554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- "The Chinese and American Governments should adopt wise policies, go with the tide of historical development, and develop the friendly relations between the two countries," Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told Victor Atiyeh, governor of Oregon State, U.S.A. here today. Zhao Ziyang said "Sino-American friendship conforms to not only the interests of the Chinese people but also that of the American people."

The visiting governor is scheduled to go to Fujian to sign an agreement on the establishment of friendly ties between Fujian Province and Oregon State. So far, 23 pairs of Chinese and American provinces, states, and cities have formed friendly ties. Zhao Ziyang called the establishment of such ties "a very good form, which has promoted the friendship between the two peoples but also the economic and technical cooperations and cultural exchanges of the two countries." Governor Victor Atiyeh agreed with Premier Zhao. He said the agreement to be signed between Oregon State and Fujian Province was by no means a mere scrap of paper, it was imbued with substantial content. He said that he would confer in detail with leaders of Fujian on economic and technical cooperation. Zhao Ziyang believed that the governor would find broad prospects for the two countries' cooperation and wished the friendly and cooperative relations between Fujian and Oregon further expansion.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS PRC TRADE DELEGATION

OW211534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Korean President Kim Il-song met here this morning with a Chinese commerce delegation led by Commerce Minister Li Yi.

During the meeting, Kim Il-song asked Liu Yi to convey his warm regards to Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Yingchao and sent his congratulation on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. "Your visit here has strengthened the friendly commercial ties between the two countries," the president said.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on September 14. During their stay in Korea they visited shops, ports and cooperative farms in Pyongyang, Wonsan and Nampo. They held talks with Korean Commerce Ministry, and the two sides exchanged views on furthering friendly commercial cooperation. The delegation left for home today.

FURTHER ON JSP CHAIRMAN ISHIBASHI'S DPRK VISIT

Fetes Kim Il-song

OW220738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] and member of the House of Representatives, held a banquet here this evening in honor of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

In his speech at the banquet, Ishibashi described his visit as very fruitful. He thanked the Korean Government for having shown particular concern for guaranteeing the livelihood of Japanese fishermen by agreeing to sign a new Japan-Korea fishery agreement, at the request of the Japan Socialist Party. He said that he was deeply impressed by the victories scored by the Korean people in their revolution and construction. "We must not fail to guarantee peace, if we are to defend these great successes in socialist construction and national cause," he added.

He said that his party will do whatever it can to seek normalization of Japan's relations with the DPRK. "Thirty-nine years have passed since Japan's colonial rule was brought to an end. But the Japanese Government has not yet apologized to the DPRK and even refuses to recognize it as a state.... if the Japanese people neglected this grave fact, it would be an expression of a big-power chauvinism," he warned.

Kim Il-song in turn said that the visit to DPRK by the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party is an important event which has ushered in a new stage in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean Workers Party and the Japan Socialist Party. "In our repeated meetings and talks, we have expressed the views of our two parties on settling the Korean and Asian questions and many other international political issues in conformity with the idea of peace," he said. "This is a firm guarantee that, in the future too, our two parties can join hands firmly and take joint action."

The delegation, which arrived here on Tuesday is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

Views Relations With U.S.

OW222144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) wishes to establish friendly relations not only with Japan, but also with the United States, Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, said here yesterday. Ishibashi said at a press conference that he was deeply impressed by the Korean people's sincere desire for peace and the DPRK's sincere efforts to ease international tension, especially efforts to improve relations between the North and the South, the Korean NODONG SINMUN reported today.

Ishibashi said he was convinced that the DPRK Government has no intension to "invade the South" in any circumstances. That's the firm stand of the Korean Government, he said. On Korea's reunification efforts, Ishibashi said that Korea sincerely hopes to achieve tripartite talks. He indicated his support for the DPRK proposal and his readiness to work for its realization.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ADDRESSES DANISH COMMUNISTS

OW231222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, called on the communist and workers' parties in the world to foil the imperialist attempt to launch a new world war and the policy of nuclear war.

Speaking at a banquet yesterday in honor of Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, the Korean leader said that the Workers Party of Korea "will unite with the Danish Communist Party and other communist and workers' parties, as well as all progressive forces of the world, in the struggle to build a peaceful and prosperous new world." Kim Il-song also pointed out that "In the international arena today a fierce struggle is going on between the forces of socialism and imperialism. In this course, socialism is advancing victoriously and it has spread all over the world and gripped the hearts of hundreds of millions of people."

Jorgen Jensen arrived here on September 21 on his second visit in 10 years. He expressed "vigorous support" to the proposed "tripartite negotiations" on the Korean issue and to the Korean people's struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

DPRK PAPER OPPOSES DUAL ADMISSION TO UN

OW240918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, September 23 (XINHUA) -- The simultaneous admission into the United Nations of the Northern and Southern parts of Korea will only increase the dangers of war on the Korean peninsula, NODONG SINMUN noted in a commentary today.

The official newspaper of the Democratic People's republic of Korea said that Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan is trying to reactivate at the current U.N. General Assembly an 11-year-old proposal to admit the two parts of Korea into the world body at the same time. The commentary pointed out that such a proposal would internationalize rather than ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and could provoke grave consequences.

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The commentary stressed that the reunification of Korea is an internal national issue and falls within the framework of national self-determination. To bring the issue to the U.N., it added, is to disregard the U.N. Charter, which respects national dignity and the right to self-determination. The commentary said the Korean nation is an indivisible single nation and could be admitted into the U.N. as one country only after being reunified.

S. KOREAN FLOOD VICTIMS TO RECEIVE DPRK AID

OW221322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (XINHUA) -- The relief supplies for the flood victims donated by the Korean Red Cross Society will be delivered on schedule at the appointed places in South Korea, a commentary in NODONG SINMUN said here today.

When the North and South Red Cross Societies discussed on September 18 the arrangements for the delivery of the relief supplies, the South Korean side required the supplies from the North to be delivered in one shipment before the end of this month at Inchon, Pukpyong and Panmumjom, all hit heavily by the August flood.

This is the first time in 40 years since the division of Korea that relief from the North will be delivered to victims in South Korea stricken by natural calamity, the commentary pointed out. It expressed the hope that the relief to the flood victims would help remove existing misunderstanding in interest of the ultimate reunification of the Korean people.

FURTHER ON JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION'S PRC VISIT

Meets Gu Mu

OW211546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met here today a Japanese delegation led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations and advisor to the Japan-China Association. Gu briefed 40 Japanese figures of economic circles about the Chinese policy of opening to the outside world, the setting up of special economic zones, ideas of the construction of opening 14 coastal cities, and the progress in Shanghai Baoshan iron and steel complex.

Meets Li Xiannian

OW211316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing September 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian exchanged views on the current international economic situation and Sino-Japanese economic relations with a Japanese economic delegation here today. The delegation is led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations and advisor to the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

Li paid tribute to the Japanese entrepreneurs for the useful contributions they had made to Sino-Japanese economic and technical cooperation over the years. He said he hoped that bilateral economic relations would continue to develop on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Inayama said that people in Japanese economic circles were willing to continue working for the consolidation and development of Japan-China economic relations.

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Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Yosuke Nakae, Japanese ambassador to China, were present.

Hosts Reception

OW211544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations and advisor to the Japan-China Association, hosted a return reception here today. Present were 300 guests, including Vice-Premier Li Peng, State Councillor Gu Mu and other leading figures from relevant economic departments, organizations and business circles. The Japanese delegation will leave here tomorrow for home.

JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIAL CONTINUES PRC TOUR

Meets Zhang Jingfu

OW210825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met and had a friendly conversation with Koga Shigeichi, vice-chairman of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade and advisor to the Japan Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd, and his party here today. Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade was present at the meeting.

Meets Gu Mu

OW221407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met Koga Shigeichi, vice-chairman of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade and advisor to the Japan Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. and his party here this afternoon. In a cordial conversation, Gu described the trade relations between China and Japan as "good" and bilateral economic and technical cooperation "developing continuously."

WAN LI, HU QILI MEET VISITORS FROM JAPAN

OW220858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li and Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and feted an advisers delegation from Kobe City, Japan led by Yukio Torii, head of the Department of International Cooperation for Port and Harbor Development, Kobe City and supreme adviser to China's Tianjin Port here today. They exchanged views on how to transform the Tianjin Port. Mayor of Tianjin Li Ruihuan was present at the meeting.

SOONG CHING LING FOUNDATION SET UP IN TOKYO

OW222138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, September 22 (XINHUA) -- More than 100 noted Japanese met here today to inaugurate the Japan Soong Ching Ling Foundation, a sisterly unit of a Chinese foundation named after the late Chinese honorary president.

Attendees included Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang and Dr. Ma Haide (George Hatem), friend of the late honorary president and an advisor to the Ministry of Public Health. Ma Haide was representing Kang Keqing, president of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation of China.

Soong Ching Ling was the widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the revolutionary forerunner in Chinese modern history who led the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty in 1911. After Dr. Sun died in 1925, Soong Ching Ling, a staunch revolutionary herself, continued her arduous activities in close cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party. She had been among the top leaders of the People's Republic of China since it was founded in 1949. She was well known to the world and respected by the Chinese people for her contributions to world peace and social welfare services. Song Ching Ling received the title of honorary president of the People's Republic of China before her death in May 1981.

A statement marking the establishment of the Japan foundation said its purpose is to assist with educational, cultural and welfare services for Chinese children. By joining efforts with the China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, it is hoped that ways can be opened up for exchange between the children of the two countries, the statement said. The new organization elected Tokuma Utsunomiya as its chairman, and heard the reading by Dr. Ma Haide of a congratulatory message from Kang Keqing. A message from the China Welfare Society was also read.

JAPANESE YOUTH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC

PRC Preparations Discussed

OW211204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1654 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- Hu Jintao, president of the All-China Youth Federation, in an interview with reporters of the capital held today in the Beijing Hotel, revealed that all preparations have been made for the forthcoming friendly get-together of Chinese and Japanese youth.

Hu Jintao said: With the assistance of the Japanese Government and friendship organizations, 215 Japanese youth delegations have been formed for this get-together. Members of the delegations are from 220 organizations and 129 universities. Among them are noted people who have made outstanding contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship, responsible persons of friendship and youth organizations, as well as representatives from science and technology, educational, literary and art, athletic, and religious circles. The delegations are characterized by broad representation.

Asked about the preparatory work our country has made for the get-together, Hu Jintao said: Now all preparations have been made. For the 3,000-plus Japanese youths we have made proper arrangements for their living quarters, transportation, meals, and medical care during their stay in China. Regarding entertainment activities, visits to various places, and meetings with their Chinese counterparts in the same professions, preparatory work has also been completed, for the most part.

Hu Jintao revealed the following major arrangements made for the Japanese youths in Beijing: On the evening of 29 September, a reception for 5,000 will be held in the Great Hall of the People by the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students Federation, and the China-Japan Friendship Association. On the morning of 30 September, a welcome meeting for 18,000 people will be held at the capital gymnasium.

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Among others, some party and state leaders will attend this meeting, and General Secretary Hu Yaobang will make a welcoming address. On 1 October all the visiting Japanese youths will attend the National Day celebration ceremony and join the soiree in the evening. On 2 October trees will be planted at the Ming Tombs in commemoration of this friendly get-together of Chinese and Japanese youths.

Hu Jintao said: We are convinced that the friendly get-together of Chinese and Japanese youth will achieve complete success in a warm atmosphere of friendship. It will add a brilliant page to the annals of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Top Leaders Involved

OW232038 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- A forthcoming friendly get-together of Chinese and Japanese youth in our country has received the concern and attention of central leading comrades and people throughout the country. All preparations for the get-together have been completed.

As early as 1982, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out while meeting with Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri of Japan's Clean Government Party [Komeito]: "It is most important to Sino-Japanese relations that the people of China and Japan be friends from generation to generation."

During his visit to Japan last October, Comrade Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the Chinese people and youth, invited 3,000 young Japanese to visit our country. In his speech at a youth meeting welcoming him in Japan, he said: "In seeking long-term, steady development of our good-neighborly, friendly relations, the leaders of our two countries particularly place hope in young people." This March, while meeting with a visiting group from the Tokyo Youth Conference's wing of Japanese-Chinese Friendship, Comrade Hu Yaobang again expressed the "hope that the younger generation of the two countries will go forward hand-in-hand and be trailblazers in promoting friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people so that the 21st century during which the people and youth of the two countries will be more united and more friendly to each other." Comrade Hu Yaobang also heard a briefing on preparations for the friendly get-together of Chinese and Japanese youth. He pointed out: The friendly get-together of Chinese and Japanese youth should be "happy, relaxed, lively, and varied." This June, Comrade Hu Yaobang also said that in their contacts with Japanese friends, Chinese people should promote the "five stresses and four beauties," which are stress on friendship, mutual benefit, good faith, courtesy, and discipline, and beauty of behavior, moral character, language, and demeanor.

To ensure the success of the get-together, many central leading comrades have shown great concern for arrangements of the get-together and have actually helped solve many practical problems. Comrade Wang Zhen, honorary president of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association, has taken a personal interest and given guidance in the planning, arrangements, measures, housing, food, transport, and sanitary conditions for the get-together.

Provincial and municipal party and government departments and other departments in charge of reception and service for the get-together have made well-considered arrangements for transportation, housing, food, medical care, and recreational and sports activities. The office in charge of the get-together has also received many letters from various parts of the country. Some young people have written volunteering to interpret for Japanese friends, others want to provide entertainment for the get-together, and still others would like to invite Japanese youth into their homes.

HONG KONG REPORTED CALM ON EVE OF AGREEMENT

HK211520 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0937 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Commentary: "People in Hong Kong Are Reassured on the Eve of the Initialing of the Sino-British Draft Agreement"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Sino-British draft agreement on the Hong Kong issue soon will be initialed. At this moment, how do the Hong Kong citizens feel? Is there unrest and apprehension? Will a turbulent situation appear after the promulgation of the agreement? People are very much concerned about these questions.

It can be said that as seen from various angles, Hong Kong citizens are in a calm, unruffled, and relaxed mood, having more confidence than before in Hong Kong's future. They are expecting and paying attention to the initialing and promulgation of the Sino-British draft agreement, but are by no means nervous and alarmed. It can be expected that there probably will be no riotous turbulence after the promulgation of the agreement.

What best reflects people's feelings is that all commercial activities are normal and that buying and selling continue as usual. People still remember that when the Hong Kong citizens heard some rumors unfavorable to Hong Kong's future last September, they were perplexed and uneasy and hoarded various goods. Many supermarkets in Hong Kong and Kowloon were emptied. The value of the Hong Kong dollar dropped sharply and its exchange rate against the U.S. dollar at one point dropped to 10 to 1. But there are no such phenomena at present, nor any omens. The market situation is that prices are stable, the inflation rate has dropped, and the Hong Kong dollar has become stronger along with the U.S. dollar.

The stock market, which reflects public feelings, has also gone up recently. The Hang Seng Index has bounced from a level of 800-odd, this year's lowest, to more than 900. On 14 September, due to the rumor about the settlement of some problems at the Sino-British talks, plus factors in some other foreign stock markets, the stock market jumped greatly and the Hang Seng Index increased by more than 30 points, something rare in recent years. There has been some improvements in the market for medium and small apartments after 3 years of the sluggishness, and more and more people have bought this kind of property for their own use.

In addition, there has been a strong festive atmosphere on recent public holidays, such as Japanese surrender day and the Mid-Autumn Festival. Many people took advantage of the holidays to travel abroad, which shows that they are relaxed and have no special worries.

At a time when the Sino-British agreement is to be signed and disclosed, Hong Kong citizens are very calm, which constitutes a sharp contrast to the "panic purchasing" and "financial turbulence" of last September. It can be said that the current mood of the Hong Kong citizens is the best since the start of the Sino-British talks 2 years ago.

Analysts here point out that the good mood of the Hong Kong citizens is due to the following several points:

1. They feel relieved over the contents of the Sino-British agreement. Since this summer the basic contents of the Sino-British agreement have been disclosed gradually. Hong Kong citizens have found nothing wrong with the information they have heard. This is because what they have learned corresponds to what they expected and desired. For example, after recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong, China will maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability and the economic system, social system, and way of life will remain unchanged.

All these are what Hong Kong citizens expect and desire. With regard to the understanding and acceptance of the contents of the agreement, the citizens, just as public opinion here points out, are "quite satisfied."

2. China's present policy has, to a certain extent, enabled Hong Kong citizens to dispel misgivings and fears and to increase their confidence in Hong Kong's future. In recent years, due to carrying out various types of reforms and the four modernizations drive, the economic situation in the mainland has changed for the better, the livelihood of the people has improved, and democracy and legal administration have been gradually put into effect. The Hong Kong citizens have not only seen but also believe this. Therefore, they can now set their minds at ease. In addition, the Chinese Government can properly handle the Hong Kong issue. The policies (such as establishing the Hong Kong special administrative zone and implementing the system of one country with two systems) and promises (such as promising that Hong Kong will remain unchanged for 50 years after 1997) were made according to the wishes of the Hong Kong people. Therefore, they strike root in the hearts of the citizens and enjoy their trust.

3. Hong Kong has made further economic progress this year, and its growth rate has been higher than expected. Its structure and policy have become more stabilized. All this will help the Hong Kong citizens brush away the dark clouds over their heads. The Hong Kong Government announced that Hong Kong's economy will grow by 8 percent this year (the original forecast predicted 6 percent). Comparing the first half of this year with the same period last year, exports have increased by 25 percent, the reexport trade by 34 percent, and imports by 19 percent.

Another factor which must not be overlooked is that professionals are beginning to understand more profoundly their role as social pillars and their heavy tasks in this era-changing situation. To some extent, they have dispelled misgivings and are prepared to do their best for Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

Last, Sino-British relations are fine. China and Britain have done a great deal of work. International cooperation is good. Foreign investment keeps increasing. All this can ease people's minds.

In short, under these favorable conditions and in a peaceful state of mind, Hong Kong citizens await the signing and announcement of the Sino-British agreement.

HONG KONG DOCUMENTARY TO BE SHOWN AROUND 1 OCT

OW240302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- A documentary film, "One Hundred Days in Hong Kong", shot by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio, will be screened in all parts of China around National Day, October 1. The film is a survey of Hong Kong society, showing not only economic activities in the region, a center of industry, commerce, transportation, tourism and banking, but also faithfully portraying the life of the poorer people there. The film also introduces the historical background to the Hong Kong issue.

Hong Kong, consisting of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories, covers an area of 1,060 sq. km.

A joint Sino-British declaration on the Hong Kong question is scheduled to be initialled in Beijing on September 26, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced earlier.

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FATALITIES IN PRC-SRV BORDER AREAS REPORTED

OW221110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Six Chinese civilians were killed or wounded by stepping on mines planted by Vietnamese invaders in a border area in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region September 20, according to sources here. The six were among the 30-odd Chinese from Pingxiang City who conducted trade with Vietnamese at a place on the Chinese side that day, the sources said. They suddenly came under fire of Vietnamese troops. As they drew back, six of them stepped on the mines.

The sources said that Vietnamese troops invaded and harassed Chinese border areas in Guangxi and Yunnan from time to time in mid-September.

During the past ten days, Vietnamese troops fired a total of 1,000 shells on Chinese border areas in Yunnan, killing and wounding a number of border inhabitants.

On September 13, a member of the Banba Commune in Fangcheng County, Guangxi was killed by Vietnamese fire when he was grazing cattle on the Chinese side of the border. On the same day, Vietnamese troops fired at three members of the Jinlong Commune in Longzhou County who were felling trees on the Chinese side of the border, killing one of them.

On September 14, a peasant of the Naliang Commune in Fangcheng County was kidnapped by Vietnamese troops while applying fertilizer in the field.

On September 20, 24 peasants of the Xiadong Commune in Longzhou County were fired at by Vietnamese troops when they were felling trees on the Chinese side of the border and one of them was wounded.

RESCUED VIETNAMESE FISHERMAN RETURNED 24 SEP

OW240640 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Nanning, September 24 (XINHUA) -- A rescued Vietnamese fisherman was handed over to the Vietnamese side at the Zero Km. point between China's Friendship Pass and the Dong Dang Highway of Vietnam this morning. Pham Hong Tam, 20, was saved by Chinese fishermen on July 2, when he was carried by the sea to Wenchang County, Guangdong Province after his fishing boat No. 0193 was caught and capsized in a typhoon June 24. Pham was well received by the local Chinese authorities.

His hand-over was conducted in line with his wish of being reunited with his family.

LI PENG MEETS VISITOR FROM SINGAPORE 22 SEP

OW220928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met Madame Chang Jih Hao from Singapore and her party in the Great Hall of the People here today.

CAAC DELEGATION LEAVES AUSTRALIA FOR HOME

OW231039 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra, September 23 (XINHUA) -- The friendship delegation from China led by Shen Tu, director-general of CAAC (Civil Aviation of Administration of China), left Sydney for home today after paying a week-long visit to Australia to mark the opening of direct air link between the two countries. They were seen off at the airport by representatives of Qantas, Australian international airline, and Chinese Consulate-General to Sydney Ge Linxing.

'CORDIAL' TALKS WITH INDIA TO BE CONTINUED

OW221944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- A new round of talks between Chinese and Indian officials will be held in New Delhi. This was decided at the fifth round of talks between officials of the two countries which ended today in Beijing. According to sources here, the talks was conducted in a cordial, friendly and frank atmosphere. Both sides expressed the hope to continue their efforts for an earlier solution of the boundary question between the two countries. The two sides had an in-depth and extensive exchange of views on their respective positions and made effort to narrow differences and expand common points.

It was also learned that the two sides discussed in a positive manner the expansion of cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries and had achieved new results.

They also exchanged views on international issues of common concern and shared similar points of views on a number of questions. All this has promoted the mutual understanding between the two countries.

Substantive discussions will be conducted in the next round of talks between the two countries to continue explore ways for reaching a just, reasonable and comprehensive settlement for the boundary question.

Wan Li Meets Delegation

OW221718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li today expressed his hope that before agreement reached on the boundary question, China and India would continue to ensure the tranquility and peace on the border of the two countries. Wan made the remarks at a meeting with an Indian officials delegation led by Secretary of the External Ministry K. Natwar Singh here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People here. The delegation is attending the fifth round of talks between the two countries held between September 17 to 22.

Wan also urged for further strengthening and development of the bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, technique and culture.

He said this round of talks conducted quite well and two sides had reached agreement on several issues. It did not matter that there were still some differences existing between the two countries, he said. They could be solved later.

The boundary question between China and India is leftover by history, Wan pointed out. He expressed the conviction that the question would be solved gradually through friendly consultations on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

Wan said that China and India suffered from imperialist and colonialist oppression in the past, and now are facing the same task of developing national economy. "We both want peace and stand for disarmament and have common points on many international issues," he said.

Singh said that he held same views and feeling towards the development of the bilateral relations. India was very concerned of furthering the relations with China which is beneficial to both countries and peace in Asia and in the world as a whole, he said.

He hoped the difference between the two countries on the boundary issue would be solved with the time moving on, and both sides would hold substantial talks on the question.

Present at the meeting were Gong Dafei, head of the Chinese officials delegation and advisor to the Foreign Ministry; Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Lianqing, new Chinese designate ambassador to India and Indian Ambassador to China A.P. Venkateswaran.

INDIRA GANDHI GREETES LE DUAN ON NEW DELHI ARRIVAL

OW211602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, arrived here today for a 6-day visit. He was greeted at the airport by Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and other senior officials. Le Duan had talks with Mrs. Gandhi this afternoon. He is expected to discuss with Indian leaders the Southeast Asia situation, particularly the Kampuchean issue, and also bilateral relations. India is among the few countries to have recognized the Phnom Penh regime after Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea. REUTER quoted a Western diplomat here as saying that "Le Duan will be hoping to get New Delhi's support for the Vietnamese position on Kampuchea and to tap India's influences as a world power."

The two countries have close economic ties. India has already provided a credit of rs 100 million (about 10 million U.S. dollars) to Vietnam to finance purchase of diesel locomotives and for equipment required for the modernisation of a textile mill from India. After Le Duan leaves, other Vietnamese officials will stay on here to discuss cooperation in trade, science and technology, and also cultural exchanges.

NPC'S YE FEI MEETS WITH SRI LANKAN OFFICIALS

OW222120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today Esmond Wickremesinghe, chairman of the Sri Lanka National Commission for UNESCO and advisor to Sri Lanka president, and his party. Reviewing the friendly relations between China and Sri Lanka, Ye said Wickremesinghe's visit would help enhance the mutual understanding and promote the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

Gao Yi, chairman of the China National Commission for UNESCO, was present at the meeting.

Also present was Sri Lanka Ambassador to China K.N. Samarasinghe.

Wickremesinghe arrived in Beijing on September 19 for a study tour at the invitation of Gao Yi. During his stay, Wickremesinghe would make a study on the progress of China's agriculture, grassland improvement, animal husbandry, fruit cultivation, food processing, and the production of pesticide and fertilizer and the application of new techniques in these fields.

The Sri Lanka guests will attend China's National Day celebration activities in Beijing. Wickremesinghe and his party were feted by the China National Commission for UNESCO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries on 20th and 21st.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES END OF PRC-UK TALKS

OW221114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here this evening that the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the question of Hong Kong, which began in July 1983, has now been concluded.

There will be no further round of talks and the text of a joint declaration on the Hong Kong question will be initialled by the chairmen of the two delegations at 10:00 a.m. on September 26, 1984, in Beijing, he said.

HU YAOBANG MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN COMMUNISTS

OW211721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said today China was trying to develop its productive forces at a speed faster than capitalist countries so as to change its outlook and eliminate poverty. "If we can succeed in this, we will be making our due contribution to human progress," he added.

Hu Yaobang made these remarks here this afternoon at a meeting with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway led by Chairman Pal Steigan.

The Chinese Communist Party had committed three major errors in its history of 63 years, Hu said. The error it made after seizing political power lasted longer than the two committees before 1949, he added. The Chinese Communist Party, he said, had already come out of its errors. There might still be mistakes and shortcomings in isolated cases, but the major error had been corrected. "We are confident of building up our country," he said.

Steigan said that this was his fifth visit to China and he had witnessed China's great progress. Beijing was much more beautiful than before, with so many new buildings. "We believe that China will be able to achieve its goal," he said. The two leaders also exchanged views on a number of international issues.

Present at the meeting was Qian Qiren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. The Norwegian delegation arrived September 18.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO ITALY HOSTS FILM RECEPTION

OW211347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Rome, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Italy Lin Zhong gave a film reception here this evening to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Over 270 Italian officials, invited guests from political, economic and cultural circles, and leaders of the Sino-Italian Friendship Association attended the function. The guests saw the Chinese documentary films "The Ancient City of Changan" and "The Extraordinary Great Wall."

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS SOMALI, NIGERIAN ENVOYS

OW201333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with the outgoing ambassador of Somalia to China, Salah Mohamed Ali, and the new Nigerian ambassador to China, Adeuga Adekuoye, on separate occasions here this afternoon.

PRC PROVINCES FETE TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER

Tour of Sichuan

OW210249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Chengdu, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim A. Salim, Mrs Salim and their party were honored at a banquet given by the Sichuan Provincial People's Government this evening in Chengdu City.

Salim and his party arrived in Chengdu from Beijing in the company of Chinese Minister of Justice Zou Yu. Greeting them at the airport was Deputy Governor of the province Gu Jinchi.

This afternoon, Salim and his party visited the Chengdu Institute of Marsh-Gas Science under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries which was set up in 1979. The institute has trained technicians for nearly 20 countries. Emil Magige, son of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, had been one of the trainees.

They also visited an agricultural production brigade where they got a detailed report on the contract and responsibility system that is part of China's reform program.

Banquet in Guangdong

OW211940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Guangzhou, September 21 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim A. Salim, Mrs Salim and their party arrived here from Chengdu this afternoon. Liang Lingguang, governor of Guangdong Province and his wife greeted the Tanzanian guests at the airport.

In the evening, the People's Government of Guangdong Province hosted a banquet in honor of the Tanzanian visitors. In the morning, Prime Minister Salim visited a village in Wenjiang County, Sichuan Province, where the village head told the visitors that owing to a good harvest and the limited facilities of the state storehouse 30 per cent of their grain produce had to be sold at the market or used for sideline production.

Visit to Guangzhou City

OW221916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Guangzhou, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim A. Salim, Mrs Salim and their party visited agricultural establishment and industrial enterprises in Pingzhou District, Nanhai County, in the company of Governor of Guangdong Province Liang Lingguang and Minister of Justice Zou Yu.

Salim visited a peasant family and asked the host Huang Peilin about their income and expense. Huang told Salim that thanks to the new economic policies, his income increased. There are four members in his family but their annual income reached over ten thousand yuan. Their new three-story house was built last year, he added. Salim told Huang that his beautiful house impressed him very much.

Salim and his party also visited Haizhu Market in Guangzhou, Nanfang mansion, Guangzhou's largest, and went on sight-seeing in the city. The delegation attended a performance in the evening.

Tour of Shenzhen

OW231252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Shenzhen, September 23 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim A. Salim, Mrs Salim and their party arrived here by train from Guangzhou this morning in the company of Chinese Minister of Justice Zou Yu. They were greeted at the railway station by Liang Xiang, deputy governor of the Guangdong Province and mayor of Shenzhen.

This afternoon the Tanzanian guests visited a village of fishermen and called on homes there. The People's Government of Shenzhen tonight gave a banquet for Mr and Mrs Salim. This morning Governor of Guangdong Province Liang Lingguang and his wife bade farewell to the Tanzanian visitors at the hotel they stayed at in Guangzhou.

COMMENTARY LAUDS TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD

HK210920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 84 p 6

["Short" commentary: "A Positive Step"]

[Text] After negotiations between the French and Libyan Government, it was announced on 17 September that an agreement on troop withdrawal from Chad had been reached. This is undoubtedly a positive step for a reasonable solution of the Chad issue. Therefore, it has been warmly welcomed by the OAU and some African countries.

For a long time, there had been a turbulent situation in Chad and civil wars had occurred one after another. With the mediation of the OAU, the situation was once relaxed but civil war again broke out last year and continuously escalated. The foreign involvement in particular further complicated the contradictions. There appeared a situation of military confrontation between Libyan troops and the troops of Goukouni Oueddei, whom they backed, on the one hand, and French troops and the French-supported government army of President Hissein Habre on the other. Chad has become one of the hotbeds, fraught with the danger of war expansion, which has aroused widespread concern.

Countries of the world, African countries in particular, greatly hoped there would be a peaceful solution to the Chad problem. Spurred on by public opinion at home and abroad, the French and Libyan Governments reached the troops withdrawal agreement at long last after a number of contacts and consultations. Although the agreement is only the first step in the peace process, it is a good beginning.

Certainly, there are indeed internal contradictions in Chad. But these are purely internal affairs which should be reasonably solved by the Chadians themselves. We hope the implementation of the agreement on a French-Libyan troop withdrawal from Chad will create favorable conditions for an early peaceful settlement of the Chad problem.

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LI XIANNIAN SIGNS PRESIDENTIAL DECREES 17, 18

Forestry Act

OW220444 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Decree No 17 issued by the president of the People's Republic of China:

The Forestry Act of the People's Republic of China was adopted on 20 September 1984 by the Seventh Meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China and is now promulgated. It will take effect on 1 January 1985.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China.

20 September 1984

Pharmaceutical Law

OW211303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- Decree No 1 issued by the president of the People's Republic of China:

The "Law on Pharmaceutical Administration of the People's Republic of China" was adopted on 20 September 1984 by the Seventh Meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China and is now promulgated. It will take effect on 1 July 1985.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China.

20 September 1984

FURTHER ON NPC SESSION WITH OLYMPIANS

OW211100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 7th Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee held a joint group session at the Great Hall of the People today to discuss a report by Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, on the Chinese sports delegation's participation in the 23d Olympic Games. Chairman Peng Zhen of the NPC Standing Committee attended the session. Vice Chairman Zhou Gucheng of the NPC Standing Committee presided over it.

Standing Committee member Hu Keshi said: Our athletes participating in the Olympic Games not only achieved outstanding results in competition but demonstrated the good morality of our people. This has greatly boosted the morale of the Chinese nation and strengthened its confidence.

Zhao Pengfei, chairman of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, an observer, said: To learn from our athletes participating in the Olympic Games and carry forward their spirit, Beijing Municipality has adopted four measures to develop physical culture and sports: 1) It is necessary to further strengthen leadership over sports and strive to build a contingent of athletes and coaches who are both Red and expert and both brave and resourceful. 2) The expenditure for sports will be increased step by step, and the grounds for mass sports activities will be expanded in a planned way. 3) Mass sports activities will be conducted on a broad scale, and more spare-time physical culture schools will be set up and run better.

4) Efforts will be made to build, rebuild, or expand sports facilities where international competitions can be held.

On her impressions of the Olympic Games as a member of a visiting group watching the games, Standing Committee member Lin Liyun said: Many people I met in the United States told me that in Chinese athletes they saw the tremendous changes that had taken place on the Chinese mainland since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Many overseas people said: Being neither dizzy with success nor discouraged by failure, Chinese athletes have displayed their spirit of striving to win honor for the country and their good morality. This spirit will arouse the national pride and patriotic feelings of Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots, which will play a positive role in accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Standing Committee member Zhang Ruiying said: The working class of our country rejoices over the outstanding results achieved by our athletes. She voiced the determination of the working class to learn from the athletes' fighting spirit and to play its role as the main force in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. She said: The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission are prepared to hold the second national workers' sports meet next year to promote sports among workers and staff members.

After hearing Standing Committee members' speeches, Li Menhua said with feeling: What you have said is a great education and encouragement for someone like me who has been in physical culture and sports for years. There are still many problems and deficiencies in our work. We will regard your opinions as a spur and impetus, try to find out where we fall short, undertake strict training, and push forward the work of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

Vice Chairman Liao Hansheng of the NPC Standing Committee hoped that comrades on all fronts would follow the example set by the athletes and do their own jobs well. He gave these words of encouragement to comrades on the sports front: Inspire the whole nation, influence the world, make unremitting efforts to improve yourselves, win friendship, and achieve unity.

NATIONAL DAY PREPARATIONS PREOCCUPY BEIJING

OW221252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Beijing paraders are making the final preparations for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of New China, one week ahead of National Day, October 1.

The preparatory committee for the parade announced that the celebrations will be very lively, but smaller in scale than those 1959, the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. About 500,000 people will take part in the coming parade and other forms of celebration in Tiananmen Square, compared with 700,000 participants in 1959. The parade will be staged in a series of square formations. The marchers, gathered around floats, will file past Tiananmen from east to west, reviewed by party and state leaders on the central rostrum.

For several weeks, students, workers and other participants in the parade have been drilling on school campuses, parks, open stadiums and other public areas. They can often be seen holding bouquets and wearing sun hats on their way to or from the drilling grounds. The finishing touches are being given to the parade floats, some specially made in other parts of the country.

Through models, charts and live performances, these floats show China's achievements in agriculture, industry, science, culture and sports scored over the past 35 years, especially following the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee held in late 1978.

A 4.5-meter high robot stands at the center of a float illustrating the achievements in the electronics industry. Holding a bouquet of flowers, it will turn to face the Tiananmen rostrum and shout the slogans "Long live the motherland!" and "Revitalize China!" Nine 54-meter-long cloth dragons have been prepared by the people of Tongliang County, Sichuan Province, which is famous for this art; the dragon is a symbol of the Chinese nation. More than 500 peasants are practising on the "suona" in Beijing's suburbs day and night. They will play on the woodwind instrument the tune, "In the Hopeful Fields," when marching through the square. In addition, a flock of magpies, symbolizing happiness in China, will be released over a float showing the country's success in its tree-planting program. The birds, from eastern China's Anhui Province, are being trained in the capital's western suburbs.

Lasers for Fireworks Display

OW221345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Thirty colored lasers will streak across Beijing's Tiananmen Square on the evening of National Day during the huge firework display to be staged there. It will be the first use of lasers in the massive square, where more than half of a million people will gather earlier in the day.

Thousands of fireworks, some designed especially for the day, will burst above the square, which will be flanked by large neon displays bearing the slogans, "Long live the motherland" and "Revitalize China," organizers said today. One neon sign, on top of the Museum of Chinese History, will show the five-star red flag, and another, carrying the Chinese national emblem, has been erected on top of the northern side of the Great Hall of the People.

The 58 groups of lamps in Tiananmen Square have been renovated, making the square much brighter. Two 40-meter lamp posts with 20 powerful lights on each will be erected at the southern walls of the Working People's Palace of Culture and the Zhongshan Park to light up the avenue in front of the rostrum. More than 10,000 colored lights have been hung on 320 trees around the square. Fireworks to be set off include slogan flares, signal flares, "space rockets" and others with traditional and new features. Some can climb as high as 500 meters.

Portraits of Marx, Engels, and Stalin will be erected opposite the rostrum, in the middle of which is a huge portrait of Chairman Mao Zedong. The Tiananmen rostrum, the reviewing stands and the red walls of the Forbidden City have been repainted. Workers are busy building 12 temporary reviewing stands covering 5,000 square meters. The municipal flower and plant company has prepared some 100,000 pots of flowers to decorate the square -- which covers over 40 hectares -- and the 10-kilometer-long Changan Avenue that runs through the heart of the city. Some 400,000 pots of flowers will be placed along main streets throughout the city.

Information Center Work Begins

OW222132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA) -- Twelve temporary reviewing stands are being erected in front of the Tiananmen rostrum in Beijing for use at the National Day display in the square. They will cover 5,000 square meters -- one and a half times bigger than the existing red stands there -- and will accommodate more than 10,000 people.

The northern part of Binhe Park in southwest Beijing, which has been paid for and built by local residents, will open to the public next weekend in time for National Day. It contains more than 10,000 trees and shrubs, 10 white sculptures and landscaped areas.

A foundation stone-laying ceremony was held on Friday for the Chinese Science and Technology Information Center in western Beijing. Building work is starting to coincide with National Day and is scheduled to be finished in three years, when the center will become part of the international science and technology information network. With a total floor space of 64,000 square meters, the building will include 30 reading rooms, a library, a conference hall, an exhibition center and film projection and video recording equipment.

Qin Jiwei on Military Displays

OW232202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0313 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA) -- Qin Jiwei, commander in chief of the National Day military parade scheduled to take place on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, said: Troops to participate in the parade have made all preparations and are waiting to be reviewed by the party and the people of the motherland.

During an interview with a reporter of this news agency, Qin Jiwei pointed out: The CPC Central Committee's decision to hold a military parade on this year's National Day is of great significance. This military parade will reflect, in a concentrated way, the achievements in our country's construction, the new results in the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the Chinese PLA, and the mental attitude of the participating troops. This will greatly arouse the patriotic feelings of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Qin Jiwei said: This will be the first military parade in Tiananmen Square since the parade held on the 10th anniversary of the PRC's founding. This year's parade will also be the largest military parade with the highest degree of mechanization since the PRC's founding. He said: The National Day military parade will be quite magnificent this year. The participating troops will demonstrate their high morale and gallant array, as well as their excellent weapons and equipment. Through the parading troops, hundreds of millions of people will be able to see the strong array of the Chinese PLA and the consolidated defense and prosperity of our country that have taken place since the PRC's founding 35 years ago, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

"Qin Jiwei said: The CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission have attached great importance to and shown great concern for the military parade. A general command has been set up for the National Day military parade. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission have inspected the participating troops several times. To accomplish the task of this military parade, the participating troops have set strict demands on themselves and have rigorously trained in the past 6 months. Despite the intense summer heat, they have been vigorous and have observed strict discipline.

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Now all the participating personnel as well as the vehicles, weapons, and equipment to be displayed in the parade have basically met the requirements set by the general command. All the participating troops are now vigorously making further preparations for the forthcoming solemn parade."]

Parade Preparations Complete

OW240722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA) -- Preparations have been completed for China's October 1 National Day military parade, organizers said here today.

Late-night rehearsals involving infantry and armored units took place on September 6 and 22 in Tianamen Square. Results of the practice were satisfactory, the military officials said.

China's Army, Navy, Air Force, Armed Police and militia will be represented in the parade, which will include columns of infantry, artillery, armored units, engineers, medics, seamen, airborne troops, airmen, missile troops and military academy cadets. Training began earlier this year in camps set up on the outskirts of Beijing. Tents and cabins were put up in the camps, along with reading rooms, service centers, shops as well as sports facilities. Despite the intense heat in mid-summer, the marchers continued their formation drills. Hundreds of girls -- medics and militia -- trained as hard as men. The militia paraders are looking forward to the National Day review by party and state leaders, the organizers said.

RENMIN RIBAO OUTLINES NEW WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

HK211449 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Fang Zhou and Zhong He: "New Wings Again Added to a Fierce Tiger" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the science and technology industry of our national defense has developed rapidly, and a series of achievements have been made in the fields of scientific research and experiments. Various types of scientific, advanced, and quality weapons and equipment have been produced, which have been used to equip the PLA's Army, Navy, and Air Force as well as the special technological forces. Today the modernization of our national defense forces has entered a brand new period.

A GROUND SHOCK FORCE WITH MAIN COMBAT TANKS AND INFANTRY ARMORED CARS AS THE MAIN ELEMENTS HAS BEEN INITIALLY ESTABLISHED. In recent years, on the basis of the original equipment, our Army has begun to arm itself with new types of main combat tanks, armored cars and communication and command cars, bridging tanks and infantry armored cars. Of these, the tactical and technological properties of the new main combat tanks have reached an advanced level; the armored transport cars, which coordinate with tanks in combat, not only have better mobility but also have comparatively strong capabilities for defense, combat, communication, and amphibious crossings, which effectively enhances the fighting strength of our ground forces.

VARIOUS KINDS OF ARTILLERY ARE DEVELOPING TOWARD AUTOMATION AND SELF-PROPULSION. Army artillery have been formed into complete sets and series, and have carried out scientific research and practical application in the fields of automatic control, laser technology, and night vision, and they have gradually realized the automation of survey and control, thereby continuously enhancing the casualty effect and precision fire.

Recently our Army has begun to use new types of multibarrel rockets, self-propelled howitzers, and self-propelled cannons, thus raising the mobility of the artillery, which will form a strong fire-suppression force on the future anti-aggression battlefield.

NUCLEAR SUBMARINES WE HAVE DESIGNED AND BUILT HAVE JOINED THE RANKS DEFENDING THE COASTLINE. Our country's shipping industry has successively researched and produced various kinds of surface and sub-surface combat ships such as torpedo boats, high-speed gunboats, missile escort vessels, guided missile destroyers, and submarines, and they are used to arm our naval forces. At the same time, our country has independently designed and built nuclear submarines, which has increased the strength of defending our coastline.

NEW TYPES OF HIGH-SPEED FIGHTERS FLY IN THE MOTHERLAND'S BLUE SKY. Depending on our own strength, the country's aeronautical industry has researched and produced sub-sonic fighters, bombers, attack planes, transport planes, and helicopters, and equipped our Air Force with these weapons and equipment. In recent years active efforts have been made in developing and using new technology, new materials, and new processes, and a new generation of high-speed fighters has been successfully developed.

GUIDED MISSILE WEAPONS HAVE REACHED AN ADVANCED LEVEL. In order to resist aggression and defend our land, our country has successively developed short-range, medium-range, medium-long-range, and long-range guided missiles. In October 1966, our country conducted a guided missile nuclear weapons test for the first time; in May 1980, our country successfully launched long-range carrier rockets toward the South Pacific. At the same time, our country has also developed and built many types of tactical guided missiles, such as ground-to-air missiles and coastal defense series missiles, and used them to equip our Army, Navy, and Air Force. Their comprehensive properties, including combat properties, penetrating capacity, and target precision have reached advanced levels.

New wings have been added to the fierce tiger again! The cadres and fighters of the entire Army have further strengthened their confidence in winning victory in a future war against aggression.

CHINA DAILY FURTHER DETAILS LATEST WEAPONS

HK230101 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Sep 84 p 1

[By staff Reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] The latest Chinese conventional and strategic weapons will be on display during the military parade marking the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic on October 1. This is the first military parade to be held in New China in 25 years.

According to a high-ranking official at the Commission of Defence Science, Technology and Industry, the new military hardware will include fighters, tanks, self-propelled guns, rocket-launching vehicles, armoured vehicles and a variety of missiles, such as underwater-to-surface, anti-ship, surface-to-ship, surface-to-air and anti-tank missiles as well as intermediate range and intercontinental ballistic missiles. The official told CHINA DAILY yesterday that all the military equipment was designed and made by China.

China's defence industry, built nearly from scratch, has made remarkable progress in the past 35 years, he noted, adding that the achievements are more obvious in the past five years after a series of reforms.

He said, the Army has developed its weaponry by using jet-propulsion, electronics, semi-conductors, ultrared rays and lasers in conjunction with optics, mechanics and electrical technology. China's land forces have been equipped with long-range surveillance radar, heavy-calibre anti-aircraft guns, self-propelled guns, medium and heavy-sized tanks, amphibious tanks and radar and communication systems.

He cited recent improvement in the precision of land forces, which is result of research and application of automatic controls, laser and night vision technology and modern instrumentation. China's Air Force has been armed with its own up-to-date supersonic fighters, bombers, attack fighters, carriers and air-to-air missiles. In 1954, China produced its first primary training aircraft, he said. Also, the naval forces have been strengthened by Chinese-made surface and undersurface ships like missile-equipped destroyers, escort ships, torpedo boats, high-speed gunboats and nuclear submarines.

The successful launching of the nation's first experimental communications satellite, which was propelled by a three-stage rocket, also shows that China has entered new stage in the development of carrier rockets and electronics, he said. The satellite has been in operation since April. He disclosed that China will launch other satellites in the near future to improve weather forecasting and natural resources surveying.

While priority lies in the research and production of new weapons, the defence industry should also contribute to boosting the national economy by tapping its potential, the official said. Defence industry departments have established close relations with their civic counterparts in more than 20 provinces. About 500 contracts have been signed for the development of technology and economic co-operation. Last year, he said civilian products made up 22 percent of the defence industry's total output. In 1980, the figure was 18 percent. The official stressed that China will continue to rely on its own efforts to develop its defence industry. However, he added, China is open to technological exchange with the outside world to step up its defence modernization programme.

COMMENTATOR ON ELIMINATING 'REBEL TEMPERAMENT'

HK220758 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Eliminate the 'Rebel Temperament'"]

[Text] The "rebel temperament" was held in the greatest esteem during the "Great Cultural Revolution." A newspaper wrote at that time: "The 'rebel temperament' -- these are resounding and proud words. It is precisely by applying this 'temperament' that the proletarian revolutionaries have 'fought' the capitalist mandarins resulting in an utter rout. The handful of party persons in authority taking the capitalist road are terror-struck upon hearing of the 'rebel temperament'...." Now that we are totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," we must naturally get rid of the "rebel temperament," which was a product of the "Cultural Revolution"

Everyone who experienced the 10 years of turmoil is very familiar with the so-called "rebel temperament." This "temperament" was unique to the "rebels," and the greater their "temper," the more fiercely they "rebelled." As soon as they flew into a "temper," they were unbridled in storming, killing, beating, and smashing, and running wild. They were "the No 1 authority under heaven," and rebelled against anyone they found offensive. In their dictionary there were no organizational discipline, morals, or laws, and no matter what evil they did, their "main orientation" was always "correct."

This "temperament" was a product of the special conditions of the 10 years of turmoil, and also played a role in adding fuel to the flames amid the turmoil.

Today, "rebel temperament" has long become a derogatory term, and anyone whose behavior is close to this "temperament" is very ignominious. However there is still an extremely small number of people who at times exhibit something of the "rebel temperament." Whenever they are frustrated by something, they start wrangling and playing dirty tricks, create trouble, and even resort to extremely erroneous measures such as "extensive democracy" to stir things up and threaten to put pressure on the leaders. In the past they sincerely believed that "with the spearhead pointed upward, the main orientation is correct," and they still cling to this "belief," which was long ago outdated. They hardly realize that the main orientation today is to devote every effort to peacefully carrying out the four modernizations; if they engage any more in the nonsense of "pointing the spearhead upward," they will be fundamentally running counter to the desires of the broad masses and to speeding up socialist modernization.

It is particularly noteworthy that certain young people, who are giving vent to the "rebel temperament" now, were only infants during the "Cultural Revolution." They lack profound experience of the calamity caused to our state and people by the "Cultural Revolution," and have not felt the keen pain of the chaos caused in society by the "rebel temperament." As a result they have picked up the remaining spittle of the "Cultural Revolution" and done some things that have grieved people. This also shows from one aspect how important it is to conduct education in totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution!"

Of course, in opposing the "rebel temperament," we also oppose using the "rebel temperament" as an excuse for rejecting the views of the masses which differ from our own. Listening to the masses' views is an important condition for making a success of all work. We must listen to all the masses' views, including their suggestions, demands, and criticisms; and even someone's unreasonable demands or erroneous views, so long as he has not adopted impermissible behavior. We must provide patient guidance, and should by no means say that such people are displaying "rebel temperament."

THOROUGHLY NEGATING MASS CRITICISM URGED

HK211254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by Li Peng: "Thoroughly Negate 'Mass Criticism'"]

[Text] Thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" naturally leads to thoroughly negating "mass criticism." This is because mass criticism was a pathbreaker and the major means of the "Cultural Revolution." A popular saying at that time was, "Mass criticism opens the way."

There is only the difference of one word between "mass criticism" and "criticism," but their meanings are absolutely different.

"Criticism" is a kind of theoretical struggle, and its most important feature is reasoning. There is only one objective truth. Everyone is equal before the truth. Whoever masters the truth is correct. If one uses correct arguments to refute wrong ones and convinces his adversary and others, it means he achieves a theoretical victory. Therefore, "criticism," though a struggle, does not comprehend any rude elements, but means convincing people through argument. We needed such criticism in the past and will need it in the future. The essence of Marxist theory is critical and revolutionary; upholding Marxism means upholding a scientific critical spirit.

"Mass criticism" was absolutely different. Its feature was unreasonable -- convincing people by force and power. Criticism of the drama "Hai Rui Dismissed from Office," known as the "overture to the Cultural Revolution," was a typical example of "mass criticism." It really played a role of "pioneer" in the 10 years of turmoil. All subsequent "mass criticisms" were its continuation and development. Guided and promoted by "mass criticism," the whole of China was chaotic and swiftly developed to a state out of control. Later, there appeared a saying, "Carry out struggles by reasoning and not by coercion or force." But this was an ineffectual remedy, because the chaotic situation was due to the "Cultural Revolution" itself, not to "struggles by reasoning" or "struggles by coercion or force." Although struggles by coercion or force were more brutal and abominable, struggles by reasoning were by no means civilized. As a matter of fact, they "instigated" struggles by coercion and force, playing more essential and abominable role. Take the slogan, "Drag out a handful of capitalist-roaders in the Army" for example. This was only a slogan and looked like struggle by reasoning. But it instigated some people's assault on military institutions, resulting in many tragedies of bloodshed. The effect it had was far more serious than that caused by struggle of coercion and force.

However "mass criticism" was also different from plain beating, smashing, and looting and from fighting with real guns and swords. It originated in the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and was carried out by "writing teams" under its direct control. Almost all members of the teams were "skillful writers" and their weapons were pens. Therefore, "mass criticism" though unreasonable was coated with a theoretical tint. Moreover, these "great critics" often quoted authoritative works copiously as if Marxism were in their hands. They were indeed very arrogant. In fact, this kind of "mass criticism" had nothing to do with Marxism. Let us look at the real facts in four aspects and understand what it really was.

1. Plot in secret rooms and launch sudden attacks. There is nothing secret in theoretical struggle, and Marxism is particularly open and aboveboard. But "mass criticism" is different. From collecting information to writing articles, everything is carried out secretly as if facing a formidable enemy. When everything is ready, a sudden attack would be launched under the situation in which the other party knows nothing about it. Such an act totally runs counter to Marxism and also completely undermines the principles of political life within the Communist Party. In resolving ideological problems within the party, we should adopt a comrade's attitude, proceed from the desire of uniting with others, and carry out criticism and self-criticism to achieve the purpose of unity with others. It is absolutely impermissible to launch sudden attacks.

2. Agitate the masses and rush headlong into action. The strength of Marxism lies in the capability of using truth to embrace the masses, and not in the adoption of force to coerce the masses into action. However, "mass criticism" uses its power to direct the masses and make them rush headlong into action to attack certain people under the direction of its baton. Such a practice not only exerts great pressure on the target under criticism, but also exerts pressure on the masses who participate in the attack. It severely hurts people's spiritual world, and causes evil effects on the party style and the morality and trends of society. This is because "mass criticism" forces the person under attack to admit his nonexistent crimes against his will and hurts his self-respect and character, and, at the same time, severely hurts the self-respect and character of the masses -- it makes them become the tools of "mass criticism" against their will and forces them to follow certain people in chanting slogans which they do not understand or approve.

3. Distort meanings and use lame arguments. These are the essence and characteristics of "mass criticism." It has no truth, but it has to fabricate truth. This is just like the mosquitos described by Lu Xun: Before sucking blood, they always buzz in an attempt to prove the righteousness of their sucking. Similarly, in order to prove their righteousness, the "great critics" have to make their targets devoid of any reasons. In order to achieve this objective, the simplest way would be to distort meanings out of context. This kind of distortion applies not only to the views of the targets under attack, but also to the original works of Marxism in accordance with the needs of "mass criticism," to serve the critics' purposes. Furthermore, "mass criticism" can even concoct something not included in the articles of its opponents and impose it on the opponents. For example, the new historical play "Hai Rui Dismissed from Office" was written by Wu Han before 1959 when the Lushan Conference was held. However, "mass criticism" arbitrarily stated that "Hai Rui Dismissed From Office" was "for the purpose of reversing the verdict on Peng Dehuai." Such imperviousness to all reason was really "without precedent in history."

4. Attack others so as to build up oneself. This is the goal of "mass criticism." For those "left forces" who have risen to high ranks through repudiating others, the attraction of "mass criticism" here lies precisely. The "mass criticism" which steps onto the stage through the posture of ideological struggle or theoretical struggle always ends in bitter fighting. In, the prevailing terms of the "Cultural Revolution," it meant to "beat them down and keep them underfoot, and never let them rise up again." In the show of fighting, the most active and the most outstanding hatchetmen were naturally the staunchest "leftist forces;" those persons who climbed up by walking over the bodies of others were naturally the "Marxists" with the strongest fighting strength. Following these laurels were naturally numerous kinds of power and status, together with many practical benefits sought after in mind but which were never mentioned in words.

Why was it that "mass criticism" tended always to expand in scale, always exaggerated the facts and concocted charges and framed cases to force the opponents to the brink of death? The answer would be that there was a shortcut to high ranks and privileges behind the scenes of the stirring and passionate words of the "great critics" and behind the demonstrated "profound and boundless proletarian class feeling." Indeed, this was the genuine motive force that drove them to the stage of shamelessness.

"Mass criticism" was a product of the "Great Cultural Revolution" under specific historical conditions. It was not something that fell from the skies, but was a result of the long-term "leftist" mistakes. The scope of struggle was already broadened in some criticisms carried out in the ideological field after the founding of the state. At that time, ordinary problems might easily be regarded as political problems, and those who were criticized might easily be labeled members of "counterrevolutionary cliques." All this created conditions for the emergence of "mass criticism" later. The political movements, such as the anti-rightist struggle, the "great debate over the two roads," the movement to "remove white flags" among the intellectuals, and the "anti-rightist deviation movement" beginning from the Lushan conference were in reality, and to certain extent, an expression of the basic characteristic of "mass criticism," that is, being impervious to all reason. The "mass criticism" during the "Great Cultural Revolution," which was characterized by sweeping away everything, was but a result of broadening the scope of struggle to the extreme by "leftism."

Why could our theoretical and literature and art circles not make a clear distinction between theoretical problems and political problems (or problems in literature and art and political problems) for a long time in the past? The answer can be found in "mass criticism."

During the period of "mass criticism," all kinds of theoretical problems or problems in literature and art were regarded as political problems without exception. Although the principles of not picking on people, not attaching political labels to people, and not wielding big sticks were time and again emphasized for many years, whenever "mass criticism" started, they were all abolished and discarded. If one was selected to be a target of criticism, it would almost mean the end of half of one's political life. Whether or not one was right or wrong, whether or not one was willing the only thing one could do was "hang one's head and admit one's guilt" so that one's case might be "handled and treated with leniency." There was no other way out. In such a political atmosphere, how could people enjoy personal ease of mind? How could there be a lively situation? Since the people were perplexed and uneasy, how could there be a political situation of stability and unity?

At present, the CPC Central Committee has already resolutely discarded the "leftist" guiding policy and resolutely redressed all the wrong cases created during the struggles that had gone too far. In the ideological field, the Central Committee is determined to follow the Marxist line and lead the Chinese people to advance toward the heights of theory, science and technology, and culture and art. In order to scale the heights, it is necessary to create a new situation in this field in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. This is also an ideological condition for creating a new situation in socialist construction rather than merely being a component part of it. However, a necessary condition for creating a new situation in the ideological field is to totally negate "mass criticism."

As the masses of people have already cast aside "leftism," and the CPC Central Committee has resolutely corrected things thrown into disorder, "mass criticism" has become a mere pernicious influence and a kind of sequel for a very small number of people. However, we must not overlook this pernicious influence and sequel, because under suitable conditions they may arise again and disrupt the good political situation shaped since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Even if they do not arise, this influence and sequel can also conteract our efforts in creating a new situation. Just imagine, if mistakes are allowed in all other work except work in the ideological field, which continues to be threatened by the pernicious influence of "mass criticism," how can people in this sphere explore new prospects and study new problems without any restraint under the guidance of Marxism?

Therefore, in order to totally negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," it is necessary to totally negate "mass criticism."

DISCIPLINE COMMISSION CIRCULAR ON FACTIONALISM

OW211043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0944 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- Recently, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee issued a circular in connection with the mistakes made by Tian Hua, former secretary of the Putuo County CPC Committee, Zhejiang, and other comrades who engaged in factionalist practices and violated the party's organizational regulations.

This was what happened: Taking advantage of his authority, Zhuang Changhe, former secretary of the party committee of Xiashi District in Putuo County, committed a series of criminal offenses, including corruption, taking bribes, embezzling collective property, dallying with women, and bullying innocent people. In 1979, the Zhoushan Prefectural CPC Committee decided to handle his case.

However, Tian Hua and Zhang Caide, former secretary and deputy secretary of the Putuo County CPC Committee; and Wei Wenhua, Standing Committee member and head of the Organization Department of the county CPC Committee, persisted in engaging in factionalist practices, obstructed the investigation, repeatedly harbored Zhuang Changhe, and even evaluated him as an advanced worker of the county in 1979. When the county CPC Congress and the county People's Congress were in session in 1980, Tian Hua and others also violated the party's organizational regulations. Disregarding the provincial party committee's instruction that the "county party committee secretary could not be concurrent chairman of the county People's Congress Standing Committee," Tian Hua made himself chairman of the county People's Congress Standing Committee. Owing to factionalist and bureaucratic attitudes, a few leaders of the former Zhoushan Prefectural CPC Committee not only refused to stop Tian Hua and others from making mistakes, or seriously handle their case, but even promoted Tian Hua to be a Standing Committee member and head of the Propaganda Department of the prefectural CPC Committee.

With the approval of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee decided to place Tian Hua on probation within the party for 1 year, give Zhang Caide a disciplinary warning, remove Wei Wenhua from his party post, and proposed that he also be dismissed from his post outside the party.

The Central Discipline Inspection Commission points out in the circular: The incident in Putuo County has once again indicated that the harmful effects of factionalism, still a serious obstacle which should never be underestimated, obstructing the rectification of party style. Party organizations at all levels must give ample attention to matters like this.

The circular says: Although many places and departments have achieved some successes in combating factionalism, it is far from being thoroughly eradicated because of ineffective measures and other reasons, and factionalism is still quite serious in some areas and departments. Factionalism has seriously weakened party spirit, corrupted party values, undermined party discipline, obstructed the work of liquidating the "three types of people" and building the third echelon, and impeded the implementation of the party's lines, principles and policies. Mistakes like those committed by the former Zhoushan Prefectural CPC Committee and the Putuo County CPC Committee, which allowed some people to engage in factionalist practices in their party organizations over a long period of time, have even more gravely endangered the party cause. For this reason, party committees at all levels must thoroughly discredit the "Great Cultural Revolution," and only when we have resolved this fundamental issue can we effectively eradicate factionalism, enhance party spirit, and carry out the party Central Committee's decision to rectify the party organizations and its call for liquidating the "three types of people" from various leading bodies.

The circular points out: Now the case of Tian Hua and other comrades has been handled. The Zhoushan Prefectural CPC Committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission must learn their lessons from this case, and earnestly investigate whether serious factionalist practices can also be found in other counties and departments. Those who continue to uphold factionalism, obstruct party rectification and other work, and refuse to mend their way despite criticism and education, must be firmly and seriously handled, and not tolerated, so that party discipline can be enforced, factionalism thoroughly eradicated, and the work of rectifying the style of party members carried out more effectively.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REFORMING FOREIGN TRADE SYSTEM

HK210957 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Important Reform of Our Country's Foreign Trade System"]

[Text] Recently, the State Council has approved a report by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade on its proposals to reform the foreign trade system. This means that our state will soon take a major step to reform its foreign trade system.

Since the founding of the PRC, our country's foreign trade has developed substantially. However, our foreign trade system is still far from being suited to the new situation of our ongoing socialist modernization process. Its major drawbacks are reflected in the following points: In the field of management, the responsibilities, functions, and rights of business enterprises are mixed up with those of the state administrative bodies; in the field of business operations, excessive restrictions are imposed on foreign trade, which is separated from industrial production; and in the field of finance, all profits and losses are borne by the state, and foreign trade companies can just "share food from the same big pot." This has led to poor economic efficiency. The proposed reform program is directed at these drawbacks of the existing foreign trade system. Under this reform program foreign trade will be handled independently by foreign trade companies and enterprises without interference from administrative bodies of the state; an agent system for import and export will be gradually instituted; and foreign trade enterprises will be encouraged to combine themselves with manufacturing enterprises and research institutes and to handle import and export at the same time. This will help smash the "big pot" system so as to enhance the economic efficiency in an all-round way, will enable localities and enterprises to bring their advantages into play by exporting their quality goods, will promote the manufacturing enterprises' technological progress and help them improve their operations and management and raise the competitiveness of their products, and will facilitate the integration of foreign trade with industrial production and technological development. This important reform program is of great significance in the implementation of our policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy and in arousing the initiative of all parties concerned to advance our foreign trade and to speed up our modernization process.

The reform is focused on freeing business enterprises from the administrative structure of the state and on decentralizing management powers. After the reform, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade will exercise unified leadership and specialized management over foreign economic activities and foreign trade in the whole country so as to perform the state's function of managing foreign trade work. The ministry will focus its work on drawing up overall policies and ensuring the implementation of general principles and will intensify the necessary administrative management over foreign trade. On the other hand, all foreign trade companies, whether or not they are subordinate to the ministry or to localities and other departments, will gradually become independent of their original administrative systems and will conduct independent accounting and bear sole responsibility for their own profits and losses. That is to say, they will handle their business independently by following the state's policies and regulations. This is the foundation for enlivening our foreign trade.

The reform program also outlines a basic form for our foreign trade operations. That is the import and export agent system. Under this system, foreign trade companies will provide various services, such as exporting goods for manufacturers and importing goods for enterprises which have placed orders on the basis of drawing commissions on these transactions.

Manufacturers who export goods and units who use imported goods will have to bear profits and losses. With the institution of the agent system in foreign trade, the problem of "eating from the same big pot" will be gradually solved, and localities and enterprises will be prevented from contending for imported goods by bidding up prices and from competing in exporting goods by reducing prices. In export business, the economic interests of our domestic enterprises can be brought into line with their adaptability to the demands of international markets; and in import business, user units will have to consider prices on international markets and conduct cost accounting because they are to bear all profits and losses in the transactions. They will also be encouraged to use more domestic products so as to economize on foreign exchange reserves. After the institution of the agent system, apart from a small number of important goods that must be handled by specialized national companies, all other commodities will be handled by manufacturing units and user units through freely selecting import or export agents among foreign trade companies. Manufacturing units which are granted foreign trade powers can also act as agents for themselves. This measure will play a positive role in promoting foreign trade companies to provide better services for manufacturing units and user units, in promoting the integration of foreign trade with industrial production and technological development, and in speeding up our country's foreign trade and technological progress.

In our foreign trade work, it is not only necessary to arouse the initiative of all parties concerned, but also necessary to adhere to the principle of acting in a well-coordinated way. We must not give up this principle in reforming the foreign trade system. All foreign trade companies must be subordinate to the leadership, coordination, and management of the state administrative department in charge of foreign trade. The reform of the foreign trade system should be carried out in a planned, orderly and well-organized way. Pilot projects may be started this year, and reform measures can be gradually adopted by all parties concerned next year. We should take rapid action and should advance steadily. It is necessary to sum up experience and improve the reform measures in the course of advancing the reforms. We believe that all localities and departments will firmly support the State Council's major decision and will put it into active practice. All workers and personnel in the front of foreign trade must further emancipate their minds, continue to make innovations, carry out reforms, and do a good job in their work. They should make greater efforts to promote our foreign trade and make new contributions to the creation of a new situation in foreign trade.

XINHUA Details Progress

OW230923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 23 Sep 84

["PRC: China Develops Foreign Economic and Trade Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA) -- China has made progress in foreign trade, use of foreign funds, importation of advanced equipment and technology and undertaking construction projects abroad since 1979 under its policy of opening to the outside world. It now has economic and trade relations with over 170 countries and regions.

China's import-export trade has increased greatly in recent years. In 1983 it reached 40.7 billion U.S. dollars, 36 times that of 1950 and almost double that of 1978. In the first half of this year, import-export trade reached 20.18 billion U.S. dollars, 14.8 percent more than in the same period of last year, or 12.9 percent allowing for price rises. China has risen to the 16th place among world exporters from being the 32nd in 1978.

An important change is that the proportion of agricultural and side-line products and their processed products for export dropped from 90.7 percent in the early fifties to 42.6 percent in 1983, while that of mineral and industrial products increased from 9.3 percent to 57.4 percent.

At the same time, China has developed economic and technical cooperation with other countries. Using foreign funds to supplement domestic funds and acquire advanced equipment and technology is an important aspect of China's open policy. From 1979 to the end of June this year, China absorbed 15.8 billion U.S. dollars in real terms. This includes 12.5 billion U.S. dollars borrowed from foreign countries and 3.3 billion U.S. dollars invested directly by foreign firms. Over 2,900 contracts have been signed involving a total investment of nearly eight billion U.S. dollars from foreign firms. These include 362 joint ventures, 1,372 co-management projects, 31 offshore oil exploration and development projects and over 1,100 compensation trade items.

These foreign funds are used mainly for petroleum, coal, communications, agriculture, raw materials, science and education and other urgent state development projects. For instance, the completion of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao and Yanzhou-Shijiushuo railway lines and the expansion of Qinhuangdao and Shijiushuo harbors financed with loans from Japan will increase the transport capacity of coal from Shanxi and Shandong Provinces to other parts of the country and abroad.

Foreign funds have helped introduce advanced technology and equipment. For instance, the Beijing Jeep Corporation Ltd, the Shanghai-Foxboro Company and the Hubei-Parker Seals Factory have all produced products up to world standards as a result of introducing advanced equipment and technology.

China has formulated and promulgated a series of laws and regulations for absorbing foreign funds. Its legislation governing foreign economic activities is still not complete and new laws and regulations are being worked out. The rights and interests of foreign investors are, nevertheless, sufficiently guaranteed by Chinese law and they are given preferential treatment in taxation and other fields. This year the Chinese Government decided to open another 14 coastal cities wider to foreign investment to enable them to take the lead in economic growth. The central government has given them more freedom and greater decision-making power in approving items using foreign funds.

Chinese leaders have on many occasions reiterated that opening to the outside world and using foreign funds are a long-term policy and not an expedient measure. China has greater scope for investment. At present, communications and transport, energy, metallurgy, machine building, electronics, new building materials, non-ferrous metals, rare metals and agriculture are the main areas. China will also systematically transform its 400,000 enterprises, and quite a number will be updated with foreign funds and technology.

In the last five years, China has contracted for projects abroad and has set up 48 international economic-technical corporations. By abiding by their contracts, ensuring quality, making small profits and honoring their commitments, these corporations have undertaken construction projects and provided services in 57 countries and regions. China has also set up a few small joint ventures abroad which will be expanded. In the past 35 years, China has provided approximately 1,000 economic aid items to over 80 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe which have been well received.

RENMIN RIBAO SEES TAX PAYMENTS KEY TO REFORM

HK210937 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Substitution of Tax Payment for Profit Delivery Is the 'Key' to Urban Reform"]

[Text] Yesterday the NPC Standing Committee adopted a decision authorizing the State Council to reform the industrial and commercial taxation system and to carry out the second stage of the substitution of tax payments for profit delivery in state-owned enterprises. This is an important measure by which we can promote urban economic system reform by means of the taxation lever.

The purpose of China's current urban economic system reform is to straighten out intricate relationships so as to raise by a large margin China's productive forces in a rather short period of time. To achieve this end, it is necessary to grasp and apply such economic levers as taxation, prices, credit, and wages.

One prominent problem in urban economic system reform is to straighten out intricate economic relationships so as to raise by a large margin China's productive forces in a rather short period of time. To achieve this end, it is necessary to grasp and apply such economic levers as taxation, prices, credit, and wages.

One prominent problem in urban economic system reform is how to properly handle the distribution relationships between the state and enterprises. For a long time, enterprises have been in the habit of delivering their profits to the state, and they ask the state for money only when they incur losses or want to make investments. The state is like a "parent" of a big family and enterprises are like his "children." The state is responsible for enterprises regardless of whether they make profits or incur losses. In recent years, reforms have been carried out and the situation has changed for the better. But the distribution system of "eating from the same big pot" has not been completely changed. As a result, the initiative of the staff and workers of enterprises has been seriously dampened and government departments at various levels have been forced to devote great efforts to interfering in the activities of enterprises. So a situation has emerged in which "government administration has been integrated with enterprise management." Therefore, it is impossible to bring into play the vigor of enterprises, which are "economic cells." On the other hand, government departments have more and more routine matters to handle, "ticking off" every point in documents and sending documents back and forth. Thus, bureaucratism has become more serious.

The purpose of carrying out industrial and commercial taxation system reform and implementing the second stage of the substitution of tax payments for profit delivery is to properly solve the distribution relationship between the state and enterprises and to use taxation regulations and decrees to fix the distribution relationships between the state and enterprises. In this way, under the guidance of the state plan and policy, enterprises will really become economic bodies which can "carry out independent operations and assume sole responsibility for their own profits or losses" after their payment of taxes. In the future, the state will take charge of only the policy-making and lawmaking work in the macroeconomy, exercise control and supervision from the macroeconomic angle, collect taxes from enterprises, and stop its intervention in the microeconomic activities of enterprises. So long as enterprises abide by state policy and decrees, they are allowed to boldly realize their grand plans, like "the eight immortals crossing the sea, each showing his prowess." Once enterprises have vigor, they will be able to create more wealth. Having the necessary material conditions, enterprises will be able to eliminate the practice of "eating from the same big pot" and, in combination with the wage system reform, will enable their staff and workers to become better off. The prosperity of enterprises can protect state financial resources, and the prosperity of staff and workers is beneficial to bringing into play the initiative and intelligence of the people. Through taxation, the state can constantly obtain funds from enterprises, and this will speed up the four modernizations drive.

The substitution of tax payments for profit delivery will also create conditions for the entire price system reform. In the present situation, in which prices are not all reasonably fixed, some enterprises can easily obtain high profits by fixing the prices of their products excessively high, but other enterprises "get very little profit even after much hard work," as they fix the prices of their products excessively low. After carrying out the second stage of the substitution of tax payments for profit delivery and through collective various types of taxes and exercising various tax rates, the state will levy more taxes on enterprises which "benefit" from the high prices of their products and will implement a low-tax policy toward enterprises which get "very little profit" due to the low prices of their products. This will alleviate the contradictions caused by the irrational price system, will enable enterprises to carry out competition "on the same basis," and will make preparations for reforming the price system in an overall manner. Obviously, industrial and commercial taxation system reform and the second stage of the substitution of tax payments for profit delivery are not only important matters in financial and taxation work, but also important measures for carrying out the entire economic system reform. The substitution of tax payments for profit delivery is a "key" to the "gate" of urban reform.

In bringing into play the role of taxation as a lever, it is necessary to strengthen the legal system so as to prevent tax evasion. Abiding by law and decrees is a serious matter. No one is allowed to obstruct the implementation of the legal system no matter how high his position is and how much power he has. In the course of carrying out the second stage of the substitution of tax payments for profit delivery, it is particularly necessary to prevent some departments and regions from exceeding their power to change the taxation law and tax rates at will, so as to bring into play the role of taxation as a lever. Financial and taxation departments at various levels should educate cadres and staff and workers to abide by the law.

At present, it is necessary to strengthen and stabilize the taxation cadre contingent, to improve its political quality, to enhance its understanding of policies, and to support its work. Taxation departments in various localities know very well that new taxation cadres have little professional ability; therefore experienced taxation cadres are in great demand. We should lose no time in solving this problem. Otherwise, we will not be able to bring into play the role of taxation as a lever.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TAX REFORM

OW211013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- The State Council on 18 September approved and distributed the Finance Ministry's "Report on the Second Phase Restructuring in State-Operated Enterprises of the System To Substitute Taxation for Profit Delivery."

In a circular issued to various localities and departments on this subject, the State Council said it agrees with the Finance Ministry's "Report on the Second Phase Restructuring in State-Operated Enterprises of the System" to Substitute Taxation for Profit Delivery" and "Regulations on Second Phase Restructuring in State-Operated Enterprises of the System To Substitute Taxation for Profit Delivery for Trial Implementation" which will be put into effect on a trial basis beginning 1 October.

The State Council circular notes: The second phase restructuring of the system to substitute taxation for profit delivery represents an important component of the reform of the urban economic system.

The second-phase restructuring is expected to fix the relationship of distribution between the state and the enterprises by way of taxation so as to more successfully solve the problem of the enterprises' practice of "eating from the big pot" of the state. It is also expected to provide necessary conditions for the enterprises to assert their self-decision rights, make them able to gradually attain the goal of "independent management, to make them responsible for their own profit or deficit," and to inspire the initiative of both the enterprises and their workers and staff. It is bound to play a major role in straightening things out in the economy and enlivening it, giving impetus to restructuring the urban economic system and increasing economic results of the society. The second-phase restructuring will cover a wide area and call for very close adherence to the policy. All localities and departments must strengthen leadership and establish effective offices to see that this work is done well. Leaders at all levels should carry out in-depth investigation and study, understand new situations, and solve new problems as soon as they are found in the course of this work. Serious problems should be reported immediately to superiors and the departments concerned should pay attention to studying ways to solve them. To readjust tax rates and institute new taxes is a matter of transition from profit delivery to taxation. It does not involve any price change. All enterprises should strive to tap their own resources to increase production and income. They must never raise prices directly or indirectly on the pretext of increased taxation.

In its "Report on the Second Phase Restructuring in State-Operated Enterprises of the System to Substitute Taxation for Profit Delivery," the Finance Ministry set forth the following regulations with regard to several major problems.

1. Delay for the time being, the levy of four of the local taxes -- the urban area maintenance and construction tax, the house property tax, the landutilization tax, and the vehicle or boat operation tax -- but keep these categories of taxes valid. Except for some individual localities which have already started to levy these taxes in 1983 on a trial basis, no other localities are permitted to impose them or impose them marked as fee collections.
2. Regarding those enterprises which have already adopted such methods as making profit delivery at progressively increased amounts or at fixed rates, each of them should be handled according to their different situations and the relevant regulations of the State Council.
3. Strengthen leadership over this reform. It is suggested that governments at various levels should each have one leading comrade in charge of this work. All localities and departments should establish an office for substituting taxation for profit delivery and transfer some competent personnel from their finance and tax offices to it to handle the daily routine of this work.
4. The price policy of the state must be strictly implemented and price fluctuation prevented. The second-phase restructuring of the system to substitute taxation for profit delivery includes a readjustment of the tax rates for some products and the imposition of some new taxes. These are for the purpose of solving the problem in the distribution relationship between the state and the enterprises. The enterprises must be made to understand that this represents a transition from profit delivery to taxation and does not involve any price change. No enterprise is permitted to use increased taxation by the state as an excuse to act on its own to raise prices, lower the quality of its products, or sell at a quantity below what the price calls for in an effort to disguise prices, in thereby harming the interests of the people.

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5. It is necessary to help the enterprises to enforce the economic responsibility system within the enterprises themselves.

6. Carry out rigorous supervision over financial and taxation work and guard against tax evasion or coverups or any other act detrimental to the state's interests.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS SHAOXING OPERA ARTISTS

OW211250 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] On the morning of 19 September, Comrade Deng Yingchao received the performers of Shaoxing Opera "Xiao Bai Hua" from this province and a number of veteran performers who had been received by Premier Zhou Enlai before his death, according to a special dispatch from Beijing by this station's correspondent Ma Mianzhi. These performers are currently in the capital to participate in a literary and art performance program in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of New China.

Comrade Deng Yingchao was happy and told them: Let me tell you some good news: I have just moved into the newly renovated former residence of the late premier which is a well-preserved historical site. You are the first guests to visit me since the renovation project was completed.

She said: I receive you today in my three capacities: First, I am a spectator at your Shaoxing Opera; second, we are of the same occupation; and third, I am a historical relic protector. In my capacity as the chairperson of the CPPCC National Committee, I have engaged in united front work. You succeeded in your performance tour of Hong Kong, carrying out united front work in the form of literature and art. So, it can be said that we are of the same occupation.

Both Comrade Zhou Enlai and I liked Shaoxing Opera very much. He was greatly concerned about the development of Shaoxing Opera before he passed away. I was very pleased when I viewed the video recordings of your performance. These are not only successors to this art of opera, but the pupils have surpassed the master generation after generation.

Comrade Deng Yingchao urged them to stage a number of modern plays reflecting the life of the general public. Members of the Shaoxing Opera "Xiao Bai Hua" group unanimously expressed the determination to live up to her earnest hope. Present on the occasion were Sun Jiaxian, director of the Zhejiang Provincial Cultural Department, and Shai Xing, adviser to the department.

WANG ZHEN, OTHERS ATTEND HONGQI AWARD MEETING

OW231133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 21 Sep 84

[By reporter Wu Huijing]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA) -- The HONGQI journal held a meeting in Beijing on 21 September to present awards for fine theoretical articles. Wang Zhen, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo, and other comrades and some 200 people, including writers whose articles won awards and experts and scholars in various fields, attended the meeting.

Comrade Wang Zhen said at the meeting: The central authorities have called for studying the world's new technological revolution. I am all for it. The new technological revolution is a very great challenge to us, and we must pay great attention to it. It has raised numerous new issues, which call for our leading comrades to absorb new knowledge, become as erudite as possible, and blossom and bear fruit again from old roots.

Comrade Bo Yibo also spoke. He said: During the 5-plus years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has made great reforms in all aspects. I feel the development of the objective reality is very rapid. Though our theoretical research has also developed fast, it seems we are all not bold enough to tackle many issues. We now understand more clearly the principle and policy carried out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, though we understand the general principle, many concrete issues still call for our study. We cannot find in "Das Kapital" ready answers to questions we have come across while making reforms. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the general principle. It is a great task to integrate theory with practice under this principle. Theoretical workers must make great efforts to fulfill this task. The meeting was presided over by Xiaong Fu, editor in chief of the HONGQI journal. The 20 award-winning articles were selected out of more than 1,500 which appeared in HONGQI from the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to the end of 1983.

XINHUA LAUDS YOUNG SATELLITE WORKERS

OW221259 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1649 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Peng Ziqiang and XINHUA correspondent Liu Jianghai:
"Young People in the Satellite Launching Center" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Sep (XINHUA) -- On 12 September, China again launched a scientific experiment satellite. On 17 September, the satellite was recovered as scheduled. Everyone was elated at the successful satellite launching and spoke highly of the young college graduates participating in it. With high aspirations, courage, and insight, these young college graduates, working hard at their specific satellite launching posts, are making contributions to China's space endeavors.

Participating in satellite launching for his first time, Zhu Youjiu, a 22-year-old college graduate, skillfully operated the push-button controls on the control panel. In less than a minute, he rapidly and accurately completed over 100 operations till the last operation just before the satellite was in flight. Meanwhile, Guo Huizheng, a young girl from Beijing, was busily working at the data processing center in the launch and control station. While the software she wrote was running through the computer, she fixed her eyes on the changing data spewed out from the printer on a wide-column tape. Her heart was filled with great joy. Shen Che, a 26-year-old 1982 college graduate who was just appointed deputy chief of a branch control section of the satellite launch directing and control center, solemnly received several sets of secret codes indispensable for the satellite launch. After activating a specially designed key and feeding the secret codes into the control receiver, he made the circuit connection and, like a veteran Army general, fixed his gaze on several dozen blinking signals. When the milky white rocket carrying the satellite sped across the blue sky, leaving a long trail of white smoke behind, its path appeared on the screen like a fairy flying in her long white silk robe. Thus, a satellite was successfully launched.

CORRECTION TO NIE RONGZHEN NATIONAL DAY WISHES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Nie Rongzhen Expresses National Day Wishes" published in the 20 September China DAILY REPORT, page K 4, paragraph four, line three: ...Comrades Xiaoping, Yaobang, and Chen Yun on 30 Jun 1981... (changing "1971" to "1981")

HUANG HUANG CHAIRS ANHUI RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW211401 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Excerpts] On 15 September an expanded meeting was held by the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the provincial CPC Committee. In accordance with the guidelines contained in the remarks made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang on his recent inspection tour of Anhui and in Comrade Xi Zhongxun's speech at the recent experience-exchange conference on the work of rectification and correction held by departments and commissions of the CPC Central Committee and state organs, the meeting analyzed the work done in our province in correcting mistakes while carrying out party rectification and studied how to further implement the No 9 Circular of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and to fulfill all the tasks of the phase of rectification and correction. Based on actual conditions of the work of party rectification in the province, it was decided at the meeting that for some time to come efforts should be focused on conducting in-depth education on completely negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting.

Shi Junjie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting, reviewing the work of rectification and correction that had been carried out and expounding on the future work plan. Comrade Shi Junjie said: In the past we made great achievements in fulfilling the four tasks of party rectification and doing the four key jobs for the phase of rectification and correction, achieved unified understanding, straightened out the guiding thought for our work, and made clear our orientation in reform. This gave a powerful impetus to our work in reform as well as in economic construction.

Comrade Shi Junjie pointed out: While realizing our achievements, we should also note our shortcomings by seeking truth from facts. Comparing what we have done with the demands set in the No 9 Circular of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, we will see that we have numerous shortcomings. In particular, we have not done enough to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution and to investigate and deal with the serious bureaucratic style and with acts of taking advantage of power to seek personal gains. It is imperative that we make further efforts in this regard.

He said: When Premier Zhao Ziyang came to our province recently to inspect our work, he pointed out two significant questions concerning party rectification. One is what Comrade Yaobang had said: All departments should integrate their work with the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and regard it as a key task to straighten out the guiding thought in their work. The other is the need to conduct education on completely negating the Great Cultural Revolution, as proposed by the Army. On the basis of this education, efforts should be made to clear out ranks of the three types of persons and to build the third echelon. In this way our country will enjoy long-term stability, and there will certainly appear a state of prosperity. Recently Comrade Xi Zhongxun talked about the need to fulfill all the four tasks of the phase of rectification and correction when he spoke to central organs. He pointed out that, according to their specific conditions, all the localities should find out the key problems that should be solved during the phase of rectification and correction, lay special emphasis on them, and grasp them firmly so as to achieve successful results. In compliance with the leading central comrades' instructions and in view of the actual condition of the work of party rectification in our province, we feel that, in addition to making continued efforts to unify thinking, straighten out the guiding thought in our work, and put reformative measures into practice, particular attention should be paid to the following:

1. For some time to come, it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on conducting in great depth the education on completely negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

First, we should continue to study earnestly the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Yang Shangkun's speech at the meeting of directors of offices for party rectification and responsible persons of the relevant liaison groups from major units of the F.A, the speeches of responsible comrades of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, as well as the questions and answers on completely negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, and enhancing party spirit published in JIEFANGJUN BAO. Second, after study and discussions, we should further eradicate the influence of leftist ideas, thoroughly clarify the muddled understanding and wrong thinking about the Great Cultural Revolution, and completely eliminate the pernicious effects of that revolution. Third, serious efforts should be made to get rid of the poisonous influence of factionalism. This does not mean that we should punish people; it is intended to help them overcome factionalism, enhance party spirit, and become more united. Fourth, we should thoroughly clear our ranks of the three types of persons and those who stubbornly oppose the party line.

2. Continued attention should be given to the work of overcoming the serious bureaucratic style and correcting unhealthy practices such as taking advantage of power to seek personal gains. The central authorities have put forward the demand that our party style be improved to a remarkable extent this year. All units engaged in party rectification should place on themselves still higher demands.

3. It is necessary to make continued efforts to strengthen the various leading bodies and to seriously solve their problems. Good leading bodies are necessary in order to make a success of party rectification. After completion of party rectification, we will all the more be in need of good leading bodies to consolidate the results of party rectification.

Based on the guidelines contained in Comrade Shi Junjie's speech, the participants carried out discussions on how to achieve greater success in the work of rectification and correction. They offered a number of good opinions and suggestions.

Before the meeting concluded, speeches were also made by Comrade (Zhou Yifeng), responsible person of the central liaison group, and by Comrade Huang Huang. They set some specific demands on the work of rectification and correction in the days to come.

ANHUI URGED TO SHUN 'EXTENSIVE DEMOCRACY'

OW231325 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Station commentator's article: "Extensive Democracy Must Be Thoroughly Negated"]

[Text] The so-called extensive democracy, mainly characterized by speaking out freely, airing one's views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters, has been struck from the Constitution of our country for more than 4 years. However, the pernicious influence of the extensive democracy which reached its peak in the 10-year Cultural Revolution has yet to be thoroughly eliminated. To thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to negate not only its theories and contents but also the form of extensive democracy determined by such theories and contents.

During the 10-year Cultural Revolution, large numbers of cadres and other persons were framed by means of such extensive democracy, from which the people suffered enough indeed. It is natural to have struck it out from the Constitution. However, some people still have an affection for such extensive democracy and even resort to it sometimes in an attempt to seek their selfish interests.

They wrangle with their leaders, print and distribute leaflets, present petitions, or stage sit-ins in government offices. Such acts violating the Constitution obstruct the normal progress of production and other work, affect social stability and unity, and produce a negative and harmful effect on the four modernizations. We must not let such acts go unchecked and must negate them thoroughly.

Some people say that enjoying extensive democracy is one of the citizens' democratic rights. This view is wrong. Under the Constitution of our country, the socialist democratic rights exercised by citizens are very extensive. However, rights cannot be separated from duties, nor can democracy be separated from the legal system. Even in capitalist countries that flaunt the banner of democracy and freedom, there is no such democracy as can be onsidely interpreted as doing as one pleases or as something that is subject to no restrictions. The Constitution of our country stipulates that the exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state and society or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens. Extensive democracy has never played a positive role because it has violated the fundamental interests of the majority of people and infringed on the lawful rights of citizens. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, practical experiences over many years show that speaking out freely, airing one's views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters are not a good practice and are harmful to both stability and democracy.

Some people say that retaining extensive democracy is conducive to opposing bureaucratism. Such an argument is also wrong. Bureaucratism naturally should be opposed. However, today's bureaucratism generally has something to do with management systems in the economic, political, and cultural fields. The key to overcoming bureaucratism lies in the effective reform of such systems. In addition, it is necessary to formulate and improve administrative regulations, institute a personal responsibility system from the highest organizations down to the grassroots, and conduct strict supervision and inspection. Lenin said: We need a system of personal responsibility and leadership in order to avoid a dilatory style of work and the phenomenon of shirking responsibility.

In reforming systems step by step, the party and the government pay great attention to taking effective measures to overcome the bureaucratic practices of cadres at various levels. In the ongoing party rectification, bureaucratism is one of the **problems** to be solved. If the method of extensive democracy were used to oppose bureaucratism, the outcome would be that instead of eliminating bureaucratism, liberalism and anarchism would run rampant. Then, such erroneous ideological trends would once again spread in society, obstruct the reform of systems, and adversely affect the effort to reinvigorate the economy. It is, therefore, necessary to thoroughly correct such erroneous views and acts ideologically and in practice.

Extensive democracy was advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the Cultural Revolution. As the hair is to the skin, so is extensive democracy to the Cultural Revolution. The Cultural Revolution is now thoroughly negated. With the skin gone, what can the hair adhere to? Hence, extensive democracy must also be thoroughly negated, and it is absolutely no exception.

ANHUI RIBAO ON THEORETICAL EDUCATION OF CADRES

HK210457 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Ding Ting: "Regularize Theoretical Education, Strive To Improve the Quality of the Cadres"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department has recently formulated the "Regulations on Regularizing the Cadres' Marxist-Leninist Theoretical Education," a significant task in the work of educating the cadres.

This indicates that China's theoretical education of cadres has entered a new stage. We should seriously study and implement this regulation, since it is significant for improving and quality of the cadres and achieving the "four transformations" of the cadre ranks.

In the new historical period, in order to make the cadres' theoretical education meet the needs of the "four transformations," we must earnestly improve our present work in the area of the cadres' theoretical education. On the other hand, the achievement of normalization, regularization, and systematization of theoretical education is just as important a reform in the cadres' theoretical education work. We all know that only when we study in an all-round and planned way the well-organized, complete Marxist world outlook, can we thoroughly and precisely understand its spiritual essence and can we master the standpoint, the viewpoints, and the methods of the proletariat. This is most important for comrades who lack a rather systematized basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. For a long time, due to the erroneous "'leftist'" influence, the regularized Marxist-Leninist theoretical education system of China's cadres was not perfect from the beginning. Particularly following the practice of pragmatism that was advocated by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, such as the "principle of study," "taking a shortcut," "getting instant results," "making big profits with small capital," and so on, the cadres' regularized theoretical education was basically canceled. They cut apart the Marxist theory into a heap of quotations that was broken up and not interrelated, and that were arbitrarily posted everywhere. This caused a high degree of confusion in the people's thinking, as well as serious calamities. Today, when we regularize the cadres' theoretical education, we must basically seek truth from facts, which is another important aspect of our work. The practice will undoubtedly play an important role in quickly heightening the theoretical quality of the cadre ranks.

In the "Regulations on Regularizing the Cadres' Marxist-Leninist Theoretical Education," the CPC Central Committee has put forward a series of strict demands on the educational content, requirements, and methods for the present theoretical education. It urges all cadres to study Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, China's revolution, basic issues on construction, and other subjects. We should gradually unify the educational materials so as to ensure the quality of study and to perfect the system of examination and assessment. In addition, it has stipulated a goal that should be achieved by the cadres by 1990. At the same time, it urges encouraging study and speeding up the pace of training. These clearly stated regulations point out the specific way for us to do well in the work of handling the cadres' theoretical education. By acting in accordance with the "regulations," we should handle the work of regularizing the cadres' theoretical education in a down-to-earth manner.

In connection with the spirit of the provincial CPC Committee's instructions, various localities in the province are studying in an all-round way the two books "Teaching Materials on Political Economy" and "Essentials of Natural Science." In addition, they regard the "Teaching Materials on Political Economy" as the standard for theoretical study of cadres at and above county levels. This is an attempt by our province to regularize the cadres' theoretical education. Hence we should grasp it firmly and well. Once we have done well in studying the "Teaching Materials on Political Economy," we shall have a better starting point for regularizing the cadres' theoretical education in the province.

Among the three components of Marxism-Leninism, political economy occupies the most important position. It is just as Lenin said, that it "is the most profound, the most comprehensive, and the most detailed proof and application of Marxist theory" (Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 5, p 588).

While revealing the general rules of the development of human society and the rules of the rise, development, and downfall of capitalist society, it also reveals the rules of development of socialist society. The Marxist political economy stresses the study and revelation of the rules for the economic movement of the two basic forms of society at present; that is, capitalist and socialist societies. When studying the basic theory we should closely integrate it with the realities of these two forms of society and settle questions springing from reality. Generally speaking, we should mainly integrate it with the reality of capitalism in modern times when studying the part of capitalism. We should apply the basic theory to analyzing the present situation of capitalist countries, as well as analyzing the new situation in the capitalist world. We should expound and prove with new materials the rules that capitalism is bound to fall. At present, some people erroneously think that "the capitalist system has vitality," "the capitalists have changed their nature," and "they no longer exploit others," that Marxist theories on labor value, surplus value, and pauperization of proletariat and Leninist theories on the corruption of imperialism and death of capitalism are "outdated," and so on.

This is because they have seen some superficial phenomena showing that the capitalist countries have had a rather rapid production development in a certain period, that the living and working conditions of workers have been improved to a certain extent, and that the scientific and technological development and the function of machines are greatly improving. Dealing with these important issues in ideological understanding, we must analyze and explain them by applying the basic theory of Marxist political economy. We must help those cadres who have confused ideas about these issues to get a clear understanding of the nature of the capitalist system, as well as to establish an unswerving belief that communism is bound to win.

When studying the part on socialism in the political economy, we should emphatically integrate it with our party's successes and failures in economic construction since the founding of the PRC. We should also integrate it with our party's basic policies and basic practices since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Through the integration of theory with practice, we should fully understand the correctness of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so as to help the cadres to further enhance, from the high plane of theory, their conscious implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies.

When we integrate study with the party's basic policies and basic practices since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we should realize that the most important point is to study and probe ways to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. In his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Our modernizations must proceed from the reality of China. No matter whether revolution or construction, we must pay attention to studying and drawing lessons from other countries' experiences. However, one will never achieve success by indiscriminately copying the experiences and patterns of other countries. We have learned profound lessons about this. We should integrate the universal truth of Marxism with China's specific conditions and find our own way to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is our conclusion after summing up our protracted experience from the past." The suggestion of building socialism with Chinese characteristics indicates the deep summation of our party's past experience. It has shown, both theoretically and practically, a great advancement in the rules of the political, economic, and cultural development of socialism, as well as in the specific way and form of building socialism in China. The basic conclusion of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is just the application and development of the basic thinking of Comrade Mao Zedong under the new historical conditions, who upheld the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the specific practice of China's revolution. When studying the part of socialism in political economy, we have to focus specifically on the issue of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and get a deeper understanding of the new situation and new problems emerging from the socialist construction.

For example, as for socialist ownership, we should have a clear idea about other economic patterns and operation methods as well as the necessity and inevitability that have existed for a period in China. We should also understand the nature and pattern of socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, as well as their present characteristics, status, functions, and developmental trends. In the socialist planned economy, we have achieved rather good results in recent years as we act in accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts and making progress steadily, and spare no effort in implementing the principle of taking the planned economy as a principal point and market readjustment as a secondary one. However, we must acquire a deeper understanding of the directive role of plans and the readjustment role of markets, as well as the type of management system needed for the plans. Moreover, the presently thriving reform in various areas has given rise to many theoretical and practical questions; for example, questions on the nature, goal, and significance of reform; on the relationship between reform and a imperfect socialist system, on how to readjust, through this reform, the deficiencies in some links in the areas of production relations and superstructure, so that China's economic and political systems will confirm in a better way to the realities in the country and will possess more Chinese characteristics; on similarities and differences between rural economic reform and urban economic structural reform; and on why we must carry out in a bold and prudent way reform on matters regarding the national economy and the people's livelihood. They also include questions on how to let "contracts" "settle" in urban areas after implementing various kinds of economic responsibility systems in the state-run industrial and commercial enterprises. They include questions on the practice of giving bonuses that "have neither maximum nor minimum limits," and on overcoming the malpractice of "eating from the same big pot." They also include questions on entrusting more decisionmaking power to enterprises in the areas of manpower, financial and material resources, supply, production and marketing.

All these questions require us to analyze, explain, and provide proof following the Marxist line. The great practice of economic reform still constantly puts forward many important questions that require our cadres at various levels to think deeply, to investigate, and to settle. As long as we get a deeper understanding of these questions by proceeding from the integration of theory with practice, as well as correctly settle them in the course of actual work, we shall be able to promote reform in various areas and to speed up the pace of socialist modernizations.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The realization of the four modernizations is a profound and great revolution. In this great revolution we make progress by constantly settling new contradictions. Therefore, all comrades in the party must be good at studying and good at studying again." What should we study? Basically, we should study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must spare no effort in integrating the universal truth of Marxism with our specific practice of realizing the four modernizations. The majority of the cadres must also grasp well the study in three aspects: The study of economics, the study of science and technology, and the study of management. Only when we study them well can we effectively lead the socialist modernizations at a quicker pace and higher level. The provincial CPC Committee has put forward that this year all cadres throughout the province, particularly cadres at and above county levels, must study well the "two books." This is both an action in response to the call of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and an effective measure to speed up the economic construction in Anhui. At the same time, it will also lay a good foundation for the province to achieve the regularization of cadres' theoretical education. At present, we should do a lot of work in order to launch a large-scale standardization of theoretical education among the cadres. However, the key to the work with the strengthening of the leadership as well as the importance attached to this work by the leadership at various levels. Party committees at various levels should understand the strategic significance of this work. They should include this work into their agenda. They should take the lead in the study and set an exemplary role for all cadres. They should help to overcome difficulties that are encountered in the course of implementation of this work. They should pay attention at all times to settle some cadres' erroneous thinking of attaching little importance to the study of Marxist theory.

We are still inexperienced in conducting regularized theoretical education among the cadres. Therefore, when implementing the "regulations" of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, all localities must be good at acting in connection with the actual conditions in their localities and units. They must be bold in conducting investigation, actively carry out reform, and constantly sum up new experiences. We believe that as long as we have conscientiously done this, we shall certainly be able to gradually establish and perfect a regularized theoretical education system and create a new situation in the cadres' theoretical education work in the province.

HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS JIANGSU SCIENCE MEETING

OW221234 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The third congress of the Jiangsu Provincial Scientific and Technical Association closed on the afternoon of 19 September in Nanjing. Leading Comrades Hui Yuyu, Han Peixin, Sun Han, Yang Yongyi, and Qian Zhonghan attended the closing meeting.

The congress elected the third committee of the association after full consultations. Feng Duan, member of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and professor at Nanjing University was elected chairman, and 14 other comrades became vice chairmen of the association. A number of middle-aged and young scientific workers were elected to the Standing Committee.

CHEN GUODONG PRESIDES OVER SHANGHAI MEETING

OW231139 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] To thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminate the leftist influence, and have a correct ideology guiding our vocational work is the ideological basis on which we can be successful in carrying out various rectification and correction tasks, said Yang Di, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, at a meeting of responsible party member cadres on the afternoon of 21 September.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, presided over the meeting which was held for the purpose of making arrangements for fulfilling Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and for carrying out work in the second group of more than 500 units that are to undergo the process of party rectification.

Also present were Wu Fushan, head of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in Shanghai and Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee.

In his speech at the meeting, Yang Di pointed out that in the course of party rectification, special attention should be paid to the following four areas of rectification and correction work: To have a correct ideology guiding our vocational work; investigate cases of serious bureaucratic practices that have brought great damage to the state economically and politically, investigate the problem of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gains, and punish the offenders; and earnestly solve the important problems of leading groups.

The meeting heard reports by the party group in the municipal Planning Commission, the municipal rural party committee and the party committee of the Shanghai Ocean Shipping Company on their experiences in carrying out party rectification.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ON SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

HK230612 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Guangdong CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi said on 21 September: 10,000-yuan households are not really rich; they should become still richer. He said: Originally our foundation was shaky. The 10,000-yuan households that have emerged everywhere should establish far-reaching ideas and engage in still greater undertakings. They should organize joint operations on a voluntary basis. Apart from getting rich themselves, they should also pass on their experiences to others and lead everyone to become rich. Having become rich, they should engage in a little public welfare work. Carrying out the four modernizations is in essence a revolution. The more revolution you make the richer you should become.

At present reforms in the rural areas have far from reached their end. There is still a great deal to do over the question of how to carry out socialist agriculture.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi asked with great concern how many party members were in the specialized households assessed as outstanding. He said: We must do a good job in rural party building. At present the party members in the rural areas are aging and their educational levels are low. There are not many party members there. We must of course bring into play the role of veteran party members. In future, however, we must pay attention to recruiting educated party members. If they have no education and cannot read the works of Marx and Lenin, it is very hard for them to grasp knowledge of science and technology. The peasants who have become rich ahead of others have got rich through carrying out the party policies. If they request to join the party and meet the criteria, they should be recruited.

The current drive to assess outstanding specialized households in Guangdong is being jointly sponsored by the provincial Agricultural Commission, Agricultural Department, Forestry Department, Commerce Department, Aquatic Products Bureau, and Town and Township Enterprise Management Bureau, and the Guangdong People's Broadcasting Station. The 40 specialized households assessed outstanding will visit and tour Guangzhou.

GUANGDONG CROWD BEHAVIOR AT SOCCER MATCH RAPPED

HK230617 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial Physical Cultural Commission issued another circular yesterday on improving order and behavior at sporting events.

The circular said: During the soccer match between China and Qatar at the Yuexiushan Stadium in Guangzhou on the evening of 20 September, a few spectators threw pop bottles, cans, and cartons on the grounds. The Qatar manager, upset at this, protested, with the result that the match was halted for a time. The effects of this were very bad.

The circular demanded that during sports events, the physical culture commissions at all levels further strengthen organizational leadership and strictly enforce discipline at the events. At the same time it is necessary to conduct education in socialist spiritual civilization. Spectators must observe law and order, respect players and referees, refrain from jeering and uproars, and stress civilized behavior and manners. It is necessary to strengthen the security force. People are strictly forbidden to bring hard objects to the events, such as glass bottles, cans and cartons, flammable items, or weapons, so as to prevent accidents.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI MEMORIAL MEETING

HK220233 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Wu Qihai, former member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, vice chairman of the regional People's Government, and adviser to Guangxi Military District, died of incurable illness in Beijing at 1814 on 24 August 1984. He was 71.

A memorial service for Comrade Wu Qihai was held in Nanning on 17 September. Responsible comrades of the party, government, and army of the region Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, Jin Baosheng, Chen Huiguang, Huang Rong, Qin Yingji, Li Xinliang, and Bi Kezhou; Huang Ronghai, adviser to Guangzhou Military Region; and retired cadres Ou Zhifu, Lai Chunfeng and others sent wreaths.

Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of Guangxi Military District, presided at the service. Bi Kezhou, political commissar of the Military District, read the memorial oration.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG COMMENDS PLA HEROES

HK220211 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A rally of Guangzhou Military Region to confer titles on heroic and model units and individuals in the artillery counterattack against the Vietnamese Army was solemnly convened in Nanning yesterday afternoon. At 1520, representatives of heroes and models from the Guangxi border defense units marched into the hall of the Guangxi Military District. Chen Jide, director of the Political Department of Guangzhou Military Region; Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of Guangxi Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of Guangxi Military District; and Li Xinliang, commander, and Bi Kezhou, political commissar of Guangxi Military District attended the rally.

Chen Jide made a speech. On behalf of the CPC Committee, leading organs, and commanders and fighters of Guangzhou Military Region, he warmly congratulated the units and individuals on whom honor titles were conferred. He highly praised the major victory won by the Guangxi border defense units in their artillery counterattack against the Vietnamese Army.

Chen Jide said: Guangxi is the frontline of the border defense struggle. It is necessary to further promote joint building of civilization by Army and people and joint defense by Army and people, popularize the advanced experiences of the Army and people of Dongxing Town in joint building and in attack and defense, build the 1,000-li border defense line into a true steel wall, and be ready at all times to counterattack the Vietnamese aggressors.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang then made a speech. He called on the people throughout the region to learn from the heroic and model units and individuals of the Guangxi border defense units, further promote the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents, strengthen Army-government and Army-people unity, defend the motherland's border together, and score outstanding achievements to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the state.

HAINAN LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF BRIDGE

HK220321 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A grand ceremony to open the Nanduijiang Bridge was held yesterday. Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in Hainan, Yao Wenxu, Meng

Qingping, (Chang Yuefeng), Tao Wenhua, Xie Donghui, and (Gong Mixinang) attended the opening ceremony. Also present were representatives of the Ministry of Communications, the provincial Communications Department, Economics Commission, Construction Commission, and Highways Bureau, Guangzhou Military Region, Guangdong Military District, Haikou City, Qionghshan County, and departments concerned in Hainan.

Yao Wenzu, secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee, and (Gong Mixiang), deputy political commissar of Hainan Military District, cut the ribbon. Over 60 vehicles then crossed the bridge in 2 columns.

The Nanduijiang Bridge is one of Hainan's key capital construction projects. Work started on 10 December 1982. The bridge is a 785.14 meters long and there are 39 openings. The vehicle passage is 9 meters wide, and the pedestrian pavements on each side are 1.2 meters wide. Two large 30-ton trucks can pass on the bridge. A giant 100-ton vehicle can also cross it. The completion of the bridge will further promote the development of road transport and the exchange of goods between urban and rural areas in Hainan, and speed up the region's development and construction.

HAINAN HOLDS MEETING ON BIRTH CONTROL PROBLEMS

HK220633 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Hainan Regional CPC Committee and Commissioner's Office convened a meeting in Tunchang County on planned parenthood, to sum up the experiences and lessons in the upsurge of planned parenthood work in the previous stage and make arrangements for further whipping up a new upsurge in planned parenthood and fulfilling the region's task in this respect.

Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and Commissioner's Office Yao Wenxu, Wei Zefang, Lin Taosen, (Cao Wenhua), (Zhang Jintao), and Chen Yuyin, and (Dong Hanyuan), and secretaries of county and city CPC committees attended the meeting. Tunchang County introduced its experiences in launching the second upsurge in planned parenthood. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Yao Wensu summed up the experiences and lessons in planned parenthood in the previous period.

The meeting held that although since the meeting of county CPC Committee secretaries convened on 29 August the region has scored some success in planned parenthood work, generally speaking a regionwide new upsurge in planned parenthood has not yet formed. The task remains very arduous. The main reason for this is that certain cadres, especially leading cadres, have lacked sufficient understanding of the importance of whipping up this new upsurge in planned parenthood. Everywhere there is fear of difficulty. Since the leaders have not concentrated their own efforts or grasped the work effectively, it has not been possible to launch an upsurge.

In order to immediately whip up a second upsurge in planned parenthood throughout the region, the meeting demanded that the party organization at all levels get a thoroughly good grasp of the following tasks:

1. Seriously study and implement the spirit of the Central and provincial CPC Committee instructions on planned parenthood.
2. Organize strong work teams to go down to the rural areas, each to be responsible for a given area. Counties should take responsibility for districts, and districts for townships, and party members and cadres should take responsibility for those who should have ligations. At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job in summation, inspection, and assessment.

3. Conduct deepgoing and meticulous ideological mobilization to enhance the masses' awareness, so that they will voluntarily take contraceptive measures.
4. Organize surgical teams, and ensure the quality of surgery and the safety of those undergoing surgery.
5. Implement the policies and strictly observe law and order. Those who violate planned parenthood and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education must be dealt with seriously. Bad people who sabotage planned parenthood must be subject to legal sanctions.

LIU JIE ATTENDS HENAN MEETING ON OLYMPIAD

HK240237 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpt] On the morning of 22 September, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and Government held a report meeting on the 23d Olympiad at the Henan People's Hall. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Jie and Deputy Secretary Liu Zhengwei made speeches. Vice Governor Yue Xiaoxia presided. Provincial Physical Culture Commission Chairman Wang Qiting gave a vivid account of the Olympiad and of the outstanding successes of China's athletes. Over 2,000 cadres of the provincial organs attended the meeting.

Comrade Liu Jie said: Sports have a very great world impact. We should attach importance to sports, enhance understanding, and improve physical culture work in Henan.

MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT HUNAN YOUTH GATHERING

HK220257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A gathering for Zhang Haidi to meet Hunan youths and juveniles was held in the hall of the provincial Military District this morning. Present on the presidium at the gathering were leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in the province Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Yin Changmin, Shi Xinshan, Wang Zhiguo, Wu Zhiyuan, Luo Qiuyue, Liu Yanan, Zhang Wenguang, Yang Mingde, Tao Guozhi, Jiang Jinliu, and (Luo Xueting). Over 2,300 youths and juveniles from all fronts attended, representing the 20 million youths and juveniles in the province.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong spoke at the meeting. He said: Comrade Zhang Haidi is an outstanding representative who has grown up under nurturing by the party and people. We earnestly hope that youths and juveniles will learn from Comrade Zhang Haidi. They should learn from her attitude to life in never bowing before a hundred difficulties and being optimistic in rising up, her strong will in striving for knowledge, and her spirit of dedication in serving the people wholeheartedly.

YANG RUDAI ATTENDS SICHUAN OPERA FESTIVAL

HK240636 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The second reformed Sichuan Opera festival of Sichuan Province solemnly opened in Chengdu yesterday on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Present at the opening ceremony of the opera festival were Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, Feng Yuanwei, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee. The drive to rejuvenate Sichuan Opera has been developing in the province since the first reformed Sichuan Opera festival in May last year. There is a wider range of plays and the quality has been improved.

Chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee Tan Qilong delivered an enthusiastic speech at the opening ceremony of the opera festival, hoping that our national tradition would be further advanced in the reform in Sichuan Opera so that the opera would better serve the people and the socialist cause and make greater contributions to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

YIN FATANG VISITS XIZANG SATELLITE GROUND STATION

HK210419 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] At 1900 on 18 September, Lhasa's ground satellite station received channel one TV programs relayed by CCTV through China's experimental communications satellite. The picture was clear, the color bright, and the sound was loud enough. The facilities and equipment of the entire station worked properly. The test was completely successful.

At 1930 on 19 September, regional party, government and Army leading comrades, and regional CPPCC responsible comrades arrived at Lhasa's ground satellite station to watch with interest the test program, and warmly congratulated the success. Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, wrote an inscription: "The successful reception of TV programs will enable us to hear melodious sounds and watch beautiful pictures everywhere. I express my gratitude to the units and comrades concerned for their efforts in contributing to the new Xizang."

Lhasa's communications satellite ground station is one of the key projects selected by the CPC Committee and State Council to aid Xizang. As early as 1975, the project had already been approved by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou. In October of last year, the central departments concerned assigned the task of establishing the station's antenna tracing system to Nanjing's Electronics Technology Research Institute. Through strenuous efforts exerted over the past 10 months, this project was completed 2 months or so ahead of schedule. This was the second project establish a large-scale antenna tracing system for the communications satellite ground station completed in China. Thanks to the great support provided by Air Force units, all the equipment and facilities, weighing nearly 40 tons, were airlifted and arrived in Lhasa on 1 September.

In the process of installing this equipment and facilities, scientific and technical cadres and workers from Nanjing and Guizhou, helping Xizang, strictly observed instructions issued by Premier Zhou during his lifetime: "Combine strictness with caution, do things exhaustively and carefully, and work out safe and reliable plans in order to ensure that nothing goes wrong." They overcame difficulties caused by high barometric pressure, and worked extra shifts and hours day and night in order to carry out the operations consecutively. They completed the work of installing this equipment and facilities within a very short period of time.

The success of the project of Lhasa's communications satellite will enable the people of various nationalities in Lhasa to watch the direct television relay of the 35th National Day celebration held in Beijing on 1 October. With the completion of this project, people of various nationalities will be able to watch television programs directly provided by CCTV. In this way, people in Xizang will be closer to the CPC Central Committee, and usually know more about timely, important events happening both at home and abroad. This will play a role in promoting the acceleration of economic and cultural development in Xizang.

YUNNAN CONGRESS OF BORDER DEFENSE HEROES OPENS

HK230250 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A congress of heroes and models in the self-defense counterattack against the Vietnamese opened in the hall of Yunnan Military District on the morning of 22 September. The congress has been convened by the provincial government and Military District.

Present at the opening ceremony were Kunming Military Region Political Commissar Xie Zhenhua and leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in the province An Pingsheng, Liang Jia, Pu Chaozhu, and Zhang Zhimin. Yunnan Military District Political Commissar Zhang Zhimin presided and made a speech. Deng Guoyong, Director of the political department of the military district, and Zhao Yongmao, deputy commander, read out commendation orders from Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping and from the Central Military Commission, Kunming Military Region, and Yunnan Military District.

ZHOU HUI GIVES NEI MONGGOL POST TO HUA LUOGENG

SK220243 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] On the evening of 20 September, the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government held a festive ceremony for Professor Hua Luogeng, a well known scientist. He was invited to be chief economic, scientific, and technical adviser to Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, presented a letter of appointment to Professor Hua Luogeng on behalf of the regional CPC Committee and the government. He said: Respected Comrade Hua is our old friend who have given much help to our economic construction. On behalf of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and Government, I invite respected Comrade Hua to act as chief economic, scientific, and technical adviser to Nei Monggol Region.

Batubagen, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Cai Ying, Standing Committee member of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and commander of the Nei Monggol Military District; Tian Congming, secretary general of the regional CPC Committee; Xu Lingren, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional Scientific and Technological Commission; Wang Duo, chairman of the preparatory group of the regional Advisory Commission; Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the regional government; (Lu Xiheng), political commissar of the Nei Monggol Military District; and Xu Shengrong, chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee, attended the appointment ceremony.

After the ceremony, the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and government gave a banquet for Professor Hua Luogeng and his company. Professor Hua Luogeng returned to Beijing from Hohhot on 21 September.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS

SK230301 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 September, while meeting with the journalists delegation from fraternal provinces and regions, the regional leading comrades, including Zhou Hui, pointed out: The experience of Nei Monggol in socialist construction over the past 35 years since the founding of the PRC fully proved that only when we persistently proceed from reality can the economic construction of Nei Monggol rapidly progress.

The journalists delegation for gathering data concerning Nei Monggol's achievements, organized by the National Journalists Association, consisted of journalists from Hunan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Jilin, Hubei, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Gansu, Shannxi, Xinjiang, Zhejiang, Anhui, and Ningxia.

Zhou Hui, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Wu En, and Tian Congming gave a brief introduction of Nei Monggol's basic political, economic, and cultural situation at the meeting.

They pointed out that since the founding of Nei Monggol, and especially since the founding of the PRC, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has made great achievements in socialist construction especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the guidance of the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee, the people of all nationalities in our region have joined hands to engage in the construction of borderlands. Our economic construction has rapidly been restored and developed and the economic situation is getting better and better. Our undertakings in various fields are again experiencing the best historical period.

I. 24 Sep 84

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTH REGION

Leading comrades of the region said that over the past 30 years, there were two periods when the pace of economic development was faster. One was the early days of the 1950's and another was 5 years after the third plenum. The common cause for these two periods was that the guiding ideology and principles fairly accorded with the actual conditions of the region.

Zhou Hui and other leading comrades stressed that after accumulating the positive and negative experiences over the past 30 years, we deeply understand that in order to achieve economic construction, we must persistently seek truth from facts, proceed from reality, and persistently take characteristically Chinese socialist paths, as set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Our current reform centers on making the impractical management systems and methods conform with the reality. In line with this general spirit, we must unswervingly make efforts to achieve reforms in all fields, and bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and people and all nationalities in the region to build a united, rich, and civilized Nei Monggol with one heart and one mind.

The delegation arrived in our region on 13 September. They successively made intensive investigations and gathered data on the region's animal breeding, forage growing, and urban greening activities, and work in education for national minorities. They left Hohhot for Hulun Buir League by train on 21 September.

CHEN WEIDA VISITS TIANJIN TEXTILE INSTITUTE

SK220054 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, and Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, visited the Tianjin Textile Engineering Institute to learn about its scientific research work and talked with relevant leading comrades.

Comrade Chen Weida gave a speech on Tianjin's future textile industrial development. He said: Tianjin's textile industrial production must attain the top world level. At present, China is still lagging far behind. In production, we need science and technology. Education is the foundation of science and technology. Therefore, the tasks of institutions of higher learning are to train specialized personnel and to carry out scientific research.

We should increase educational and scientific research funds, as well as popularize and apply scientific research findings which can produce social value and create economic results. Meritorious scientific researchers should be awarded in accordance with the party's policies.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA MEETS SINGAPORE BUSINESSMEN

SK240536 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Summary] "On the evening of 23 September, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, received and feted Mr Cai Wentong, chairman of the board of directors of the (Defa) Company in Singapore, his wife, and his main entourage." Also attending the reception and banquet were leading comrades of the municipal People's Government and the departments concerned.

At the reception, Comrade Chen Weida praised Mr Cai Wentong for his achievements in his three visits since the beginning of 1984 in promoting trade relations between the company and the municipality and wished him success in this tour. Mr Cai Wentong will hold talks with responsible personnel of the municipal departments concerned in the fields of making paper and plastic pipes, petrochemical industry, and the construction of harbors and freeways.

TIANJIN RIBAO REVIEWS FAMILY PLANNING WORK

SK240.18 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Since our municipality began family planning work 20 years ago, 880,000 fewer babies have been born. The municipality's blind population increase has been changed and planned birth has been initially achieved.

In the early post-liberation period, a rapid population increase accompanied the restoration and development of the national economy and the improvement of medical undertakings. From 1950 to 1963, the annual population growth was 35 per thousand and 168,000 babies were born every year. In 1963 alone, 244,000 babies were born, the first birth peak after the founding of New China. In view of the increasing importance of the population issue and in response to the call of the party and the state for family planning, our municipality initiated its family planning work in 1963.

Over the past 20 years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, full-scale family planning work has been carried out in our municipality and several hundred thousand elements active in the work and propaganda of family planning have emerged in all localities, units, and departments. Through a great amount of meticulous work, a great change has taken place in the municipality's population structure and birth rate.

1. Population growth has declined remarkably. Our municipality's population growth was 40.5 per thousand in 1963. It declined to 17.16 per thousand in 1983. Despite the fact that there should have been another birth peak since 1978 as a result of the birth peak in the 1950's, population growth in 1983 was more than 50 percent lower than in 1963.

2. The overall birth rate has declined remarkably. According to a sample survey, a married couple had an average of 5.5 children in the 1950's, 4.2 children in the 1960's, and 2.3 children in the 1970's. The number has now declined to 1.6.

3. The multi-birth rate has declined by a large margin and the planned birth rate has increased remarkably. The multi-birth rate had declined from 17 percent in 1978 to 0.5 percent in 1983. The planned birth rate had increased from 69.4 percent in 1978 to 95.7 percent in 1983.

4. The age structure of the population has changed greatly and the proportion of youngsters under 15 years of age has dropped remarkably. The proportion of the youngsters has declined from 45.4 percent in 1963 to 25.32 percent in 1983.

5. Early marriage has also changed. The average age of women marrying for the first time has risen from under 20 in 1963 to 25 in the 1980's.

Although we have achieved outstanding results in family planning over the past 20 years, our tasks remain arduous. According to a rough estimate of a department concerned, from 1984 to 2000, 1.5 million couples will marry in our municipality. We must never slacken our efforts if we are to bring China's population below 1.2 billion by the end of this century.

HSIN WAN PAO: CONTENTS OF SINO-UK DRAFT AGREEMENT

HK211310 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84

["Special Dispatch" from Beijing by reporter Lin Ping-heng: "Our Reporter Learns the Partial Contents of the Draft Agreement; There are Eight Parts and Three Annexes"]

[Text] A reliable source has disclosed that there are eight parts in the Sino-British draft agreement on the Hong Kong issue, which will be signed in several days. There are three annexes explaining three of the eight parts.

This is the result of repeated discussions between Chinese and British Government delegations, which formed a work team to make the necessary arrangements. The draft agreement will come into force immediately upon approval and signature by the two governments. This will mark the settlement of the historical problems left over from the years 1842, 1856, and 1898.

After 1997, the Hong Kong Government Will Have Independent Legislative and Judicial Powers and Will Use the Name of "China, Hong Kong" To Develop Foreign Relations

The reliable source pointed out that there are eight parts in the draft agreement:

1. China's statement on its stand on Hong Kong after 1997.
2. Britain's statement on its stand on Hong Kong after 1997.
3. China's statement on its principles and policies toward Hong Kong after 1997.
4. A Sino-British statement on the administrative rights over Hong Kong before 1997.
5. The establishment of a Sino-British joint liaison group.
6. Land deeds.
7. Agreement reached by China and Britain on the content and implementation of this document.
8. The draft agreement will come into force immediately on exchange of the instruments of ratification, and will have legal binding force.

The three annexes to the three parts are:

1. Annex to part 3, giving detailed explanations on China's principles and policies toward Hong Kong.
2. Annex to part 5 on the Sino-British joint liaison group.
3. Annex to part 6 on land deeds.

In Parts 1 and 2, China and Britain's stands on Hong Kong after 1997 are quite clear. The basis of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue is that China will reexercise its sovereignty over Hong Kong after 1997 and Britain will hand over sovereignty to China after 1997.

The source revealed that part 3, that is, China's Hong Kong policy after 1997, will be supplemented by the first annex, which includes 12 articles. The main contents are as follows: Hong Kong will become a special administrative region in accordance with Article 31 of the PRC Constitution and enjoy a high degree of autonomy except in diplomatic and national defense affairs, which should be managed by the central government. The current laws will basically remain unchanged, and Hong Kong will have its independent legislative and judicial powers and the right of final appeal. The government of the special administrative region will be formed by local people. Hong Kong's current social and economic systems and way of life will remain unchanged, and its status as a free port, an independent tariff region, and a financial center will be maintained.

Hong Kong's financing will continue to be independent, and the Chinese Government will not levy taxes from this region. The economic interests of Britain and other countries will be taken into due consideration, and Hong Kong can develop its economic and cultural relations with other countries and regions and sign relevant agreements with them in the name of "China, Hong Kong." The special administrative region can issue its own travel documents.

The source also revealed that the details of part 5 on establishing a Sino-British joint liaison group will be explained in the annex, including the working period and rights of this group. As to the question of land deeds, there already were some sources who said earlier that the present Hong Kong Government would be authorized to approve land deeds extending beyond 30 June 1997. It is believed that regulations in this connection will also be listed in the annexes.

WU XUEQIAN INTERVIEWED ON HONG KONG AGREEMENT

HK210956 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 2

[Report: "Wu Xueqian Comments on the Hong Kong Agreement"]

[Text] According to a report from New York, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who is attending the 39th UN General Assembly, entertained more than 250 representatives of Overseas Chinese and the Chinese community at the Chinese Consulate General in New York on the evening of 19 September. On that occasion, he was interviewed by a reporter of Hong Kong ATV and answered several questions on the Hong Kong and Taiwan issues. The following are the questions and answers from that interview:

Question: The "joint statement on Hong Kong issue" will be initialed in September when the UN General Assembly is in session. Is this connected with the purpose of enhancing the binding power of the agreement in international law? Do the contents of the agreement include all the "12-point proposals" put forth by the Chinese side?

Answer: If the agreement on Hong Kong issue can be reached by the end of September, it has nothing to do with the UN General Assembly. That is because the Hong Kong issue is our internal affair, and a matter between China and Britain. Once the two countries reach an agreement, they can sign it. This matter coincides with the UN General Assembly in September, but has nothing to do with the United Nations. As far as the contents of the agreement are concerned, once the agreement is reached, the full text of the agreement will be published. It is not appropriate for me to reveal the contents of the agreement now. Regarding the problems you are concerned with, I expect that nothing will go wrong and that all of you will be satisfied with the agreement.

Question: Will the agreement be initialed in Beijing on 25 September?

Answer: It is our aim to strive to initial the agreement on 25 September. We have now reached this stage. In other words, the two delegations have presented the agreement they have reached to the highest leadership of their respective governments for examination. After examination, the agreement can be initialed. I cannot tell you the exact date, but the agreement will be initialed very soon.

Question: Will the agreement be initialed this month?

Answer: Yes, it will be.

Question: After 1997, if certain provisions of the agreement conflict with practical conditions in Hong Kong and cannot be put into effect because of this, which officials will the Chinese side send to handle such matters? If these matters involve Britain, what arrangements will the Chinese side make?

Answer: It will be easy to handle these matters. After reaching the agreement, China and Britain will establish a liaison group. This group will hold meetings frequently to discuss the issues concerning a smooth transition in 1997 and the problems arising in the transitional period, which should be discussed by the two sides. This will ensure the settlement of problems. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that China and Britain will not meet again after signing the agreement. A liaison group will be established. The Chinese and British sides will assign several officials to form such a group, which will frequently meet to discuss some problems that should be solved. In your question you ask about the way to settle such problems. If such problems do occur, they can be solved through consultations.

Question: Beijing's English-language CHINA DAILY published an editorial last June saying that the policy of "one country with two systems" is applicable to both Taiwan and Hong Kong. Your Excellency, what is your view on this policy?

Answer: Taking into account the history and practical conditions of Hong Kong, we have worked out the policy of "one country with two systems" and intend to use this method to solve the problem of Hong Kong. Taiwan also faces a similar problem. However, the situation is not the same. With regard to the Hong Kong issue, China and Britain are holding talks, through which China will regain its sovereignty over Hong Kong and recover the territory. The Taiwan issue is our internal affair. It is a matter which we will discuss with Taiwan. As far as this point is concerned, the nature of the Taiwan issue is different from that of Hong Kong. However, there are similarities between the two issues. In other words, after returning to the motherland in the future, Taiwan may also retain its present social system, political institutions, and so forth. It may retain them for a long time. Of course, we have not yet discussed these matters with Taiwan because the Taiwan authorities refuse to hold talks with us. Once such talks are held, they will find out that our policy toward Hong Kong will not be different from that toward Taiwan. On the contrary, our policy toward Taiwan will be more lenient.

Question: It has recently been reported that the Chinese Government will turn Hong Kong, Xiamen, Hainan Island and Taiwan into international economic centers of similar type. Your Excellency, do you think that all this is also based on the policy of "one country with two systems?" Has this idea been put into effect?

Answer: These are two different issues. China will carry out the experiment of "one country with two systems" after regaining Hong Kong. With regard to opening up other coastal cities to foreign countries and implementing an open-door policy, this is a matter of a different nature. All the cities in these areas have already been implementing a socialist economy. However, to speed up the modernization drive, we are implementing an open-door policy in these cities which is similar to that being implemented in the four special economic zones of Shenzhen, Shantou, Zhuhai and Xiamen. Its nature is different from the capitalist economy of Hong Kong. We cannot say that it is the product of the policy of "one country with two systems." We absolutely cannot say so.

Question: Your Excellency, last year you said that the economic system of Hong Kong would remain unchanged after 1997 so that it would retain the status of a world trade center. At present, China has announced that the 14 coastal cities will be opened up to foreign countries. There are 18 foreign trade centers in all if the 4 special economic zones are included. Your Excellency, don't you think that such measures will affect Hong Kong's future economic status?

Answer: I don't think so. I believe that they can only promote each other's development. Ours is a big country with a population of 1 billion. Many construction projects should be carried out in our modernization drive. We have opened up 14 cities to foreign countries. The number of such cities reaches 18 if the 4 special economic zones are included. Our main purpose in opening up these cities to foreign countries is to import advanced technology, advanced management experience and foreign capital so that we can promote Sino-foreign ventures and the establishment of enterprises solely run by foreign capital. They can only mutually promote each other's development. Our country is so big. Hong Kong will never decline because we have opened up these 18 cities to foreign countries. You may set your minds at ease with regard to this problem.

Question: Talks on Hong Kong's future have been basically and successfully completed. Your Excellency, what is your impression of British Foreign Secretary Howe? What is your impression of the British negotiating team?

Answer: I was not familiar with Mr Howe in the past. Last year I met him at the United Nations and talked with him for 1 hour. During the previous two negotiations, we met for a long time. In each negotiation we worked together for 2 to 3 days. He has left a fairly good impression on me. He was willing to listen to other people's opinions. In the meantime, when divergent views occurred, he could calmly discuss them with us and consider the views of the other side. Therefore, we achieved very great results in the previous two negotiations. In the second negotiations, substantial progress was made. Therefore, he has left a very good impression on me. We are old friends, although in the negotiations he represented the interests of the British Government, and I represented the interests of the Chinese Government. However, there was common ground between us, namely, we desired to see broader economic and technical cooperation between China and Britain. Therefore, we could seriously consider each other's views. The fact that we have been able to reach an agreement should mainly be attributed to our correct policy. On the other hand, we should also admit that the British Government has had the sincerity to solve the problem and has exerted great efforts. Therefore, it is appropriate to say that the agreement is the result of our joint efforts.

HSIN WAN PAO ON WU XUEQIAN MEETING USSR'S GROMYKO

HK220922 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 2

["New Talks" column: "The Chinese and Soviet Foreign Ministers Will Meet Twice"]

[Text] Although this year's 39th UN General Assembly is not a major anniversary, it seems that it is more important than previous sessions. Activities outside the assembly and the speeches at it are the focus of world attention.

The foreign ministers of the five permanent members of the Security Council have arrived one after another. President Reagan of the United States will deliver a speech on 25 September. Compared with the last assembly, the situation is rather lively.

Prior to the opening of last year's assembly, the Soviet Army shot down a South Korean passenger airplane which flew across its territory, causing the deaths of 269 passengers and crew members. When the news spread, there was a public outcry. At that time, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko was about to leave for New York to attend the UN General Assembly. However, the two New York airports refused landing rights for his special plane. Finally, Gromyko had to cancel his trip to the UN General Assembly.

The situation is somewhat different this year. After the Soviet authorities announced the removal of Chief of the General Staff Ogarkov, Gromyko immediately left for New York to carry out diplomatic activities. He also plans to hold talks with Reagan in the White House.

Of his activities over the past few days, the talks between the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers are the focus of public attention. Some international opinion notes that this is the first meeting between the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers since Wu Xueqian assumed the post of foreign minister of China. Others hold that, since the high level meeting between the two countries during the funeral ceremony for Andropov, this is the first high level meeting between the two countries since Chernenko came to power.

Some try to trace it back still further and hold that this high level meeting between China and the Soviet Union comes 15 years after the meeting between Zhou Enlai and Kosygin in 1969; thus the meeting may bring about major developments.

Wu Xueqian and Gromyko will talk twice. This arrangement was made in advance, not decided ad hoc. According to the procedure, Wu Xueqian will first go to meet the Soviet delegation and Gromyko will then pay a return visit. Naturally, the recess between the two meetings would be conducive to both sides requesting instructions from their respective governments on any major issues. If there is anything important to be announced in the Sino-Soviet talks, it will be issued today after the meeting or some-time later.

At present, there are long-drawn-out negotiations on the normalization of relations between the two countries at the vice ministerial level, which have made no improvement at all. In addition, there is also the problem of the Soviet Presidium First Vice Chairman Arkhipov's visit to China. Arkhipov should have visited Beijing in early summer. The Soviet Union, probably dissatisfied with Reagan's visit to China and under the excuse of lack of preparations, postponed Arkhipov's visit to China. What the problems to be discussed at the current talks are and whether they will be raised to a higher level are matters of public concern.

Another trend to be noted is in the speeches to be made by the Chinese and British foreign ministers at the UN General Assembly. Wu Xueqian's speech is set for 26 September. Britain's Foreign Secretary Howe will leave for New York tomorrow and it is said that his speech is also set for 26 September. Although they both will expound the general foreign policies of their own countries, they will also touch on the final settlement of the Hong Kong issue. This is why the date for initialing the draft agreement should not be later than 26 September. U.S.-Soviet relations have a bearing on the international situation. The speeches delivered by Reagan and Gromyko at the UN General Assembly and their talks at the White House, will, naturally, be their main activities inside and outside the UN. People hope that these two superpowers will resume their dialogue on various disarmament issues, rather than speeding up their military expansion and aggravating confrontation.

KUANG CHIAO CHING ON NEW TRENDS IN MODERNIZING PLA

HK220552 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 144, 16 Sep 84 pp 76-78

[Article by Lao Chang: "New Trends in the Chinese Army"]

[Text] There Are Missile-Launching Bases Along China's Boundaries

Several days ago, a PLA commander told me something about a "combat". At a certain missile-launching-site in northern China, the commanders and fighters watched the echo of an "enemy plane" on their screens day and night.

As soon as the "enemy plane" entered firing range, the commander gave the order and a Chinese-made missile was launched and hit its target accurately.

He also told me that along China's northern and southwestern boundaries, in the depths of Tian Shan, and on the outlying islands, there are many such missile launching sites established by the PLA surface-to-air missile units.

The missiles deployed along China's boundaries form a new threatening force. This is a part of China's plan to modernize its national defense. The Chinese Government has planned to build its more than 4 million-strong Army into a "modernized Great Wall" to ensure the smooth progress of the "four modernizations" drive in its territory.

Yang Shangkun, secretary general of the CPC Central Military Commission, said recently: "We must stand on the stage of the world to observe things...and must pay close attention to the development of the world's strategic situation. An army will become shortsighted if it adopts a closed-door policy, and a shortsighted army will certainly fall behind the times." He urged "seizing new military information from the world and building a modernized Army." This shows that the high-ranking military leaders have greatly changed their thinking on Army building.

At present, the Chinese ground forces have already been equipped with all kinds of light weapons, as well as large-caliber guns, tanks, and armored vehicles. The Navy is equipped with guided missile destroyers, guided missile escort vessels, guided missile speedboats, landing ships, submarine chasers, torpedo craft, minesweepers, ordinary submarines, and missile launching submarines. The air force is equipped with fighters, bombers, attack planes, transport planes, helicopters, and surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles. All arms of the services are equipped with modern electronics, communications, engineering, and antichemical facilities.

In the field of strategic nuclear weapons, they are equipped with atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs as well as their carrier rockets, ground-to-ground missiles, long-range carrier rockets, and three-warhead rockets [yi jian san xing huo jian 0001 4628 0005 2502 3499 4628].

Celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC on 1 October this year, Beijing will hold a military parade to display the strength of this modern Army. Over the past year or so, this Army has conducted a number of live-ammunition combat exercises and antinuclear exercises on land, water, and in the air, which were different in scale and subject and were conducted under modern war conditions. The three services' ability to fight in coordination, and their abilities in electronic countermeasures, rear services, and field operations have been rapidly developed.

The Question of Making Officers and Men Younger and Better Educated

The modernization of the Chinese Army also includes making officers and men younger and better educated and restoring the system of military ranks. As has been reported, the great majority of PLA soldiers are junior and senior middle school graduates who have also taken special training in submarine schools, in other words, only those who have received an education equal to specialized secondary schools can become submariners. Missile operators in strategic missile units need to study and master various relevant areas of professional knowledge, such as optics, mechanics, transistors, engineering, electronics, fluid mechanics, mechanical drawing, and so forth. At present, university and college graduates constitute more than 50 percent of the leading bodies at divisional and regimental levels in the Air Force surface-to-air missile troops.

All the division commanders are university graduates who can pilot planes and command in combat. They can all lead group flights and command air combat.

As China has paid attention to the impact of knowledge on the modernization of its Army, more than 100 military academies have been set up in this country to undertake the task of training, selecting, and recommending military officers. Since the founding of the PRC, more than 1 million military officers have been taught in these academies. It has also been said that a large number of military officers, who have a wider range of knowledge and are capable of command in combat, are being trained in China.

How Are Things Going in Restoring the System of Military Ranks?

The restoration of the system of military ranks will be realized in the near future. In 1965, this system was abolished as Lin Biao and others emphasized equality between officers and men. In May this year, the new Military Service Law was adopted by the Sixth NPC, which decided to restore the system of military ranks. It was said that below the ranks of generalissimo [da yuan shuai 1129 0337 1596] and marshal, there would be 17 ranks from senior general [da jiang 1129 1412] to private. Several days ago the Chief of the PLA General Staff Yang Dezhi said that Chinese soldiers will wear new uniforms, and that "the design for these new army uniforms, which bear distinctive Chinese characteristics, has already been selected and determined." He also pointed out that "facts have proved that things would be inconvenient for us if the military ranks system were not restored." At present, people can make a distinction between Chinese officers and soldiers from the number of pockets on their green or blue uniforms -- those for officers have four pockets while those for ordinary soldiers have only two.

Regulation of the Army's Equipment

Weaponry is an important symbol of the level of modernization of an army. Exploring the basis of China's ordnance industry from this angle, we can easily see that China is already a powerful country capable of producing almost all weaponry for all service arms and its level of production in this field is very high.

The relevant Chinese departments have stepped up manufacturing and developing conventional weapons to provide the three services with better equipment. Beginning with the First 5-Year Plan (1952-1957), China took several years to improve its production of artillery, tanks, light and heavy machineguns, rifles, and munitions, and basically realized the regularization of the Army's equipment. On this basis, China continued to achieve successes in producing other weaponry such as long-range warning radar, heavy-caliber antiaircraft guns, automatic cannons, medium and heavy tanks, amphibious tanks, and radar communications systems. Study and production have also been stepped up to strengthen the ground attack force chiefly represented by main battle tanks and infantry armored vehicles; the ground fire neutralization force chiefly represented by long-range guns, self-propelled guns, and rocket guns; and the antitank force chiefly represented by antitank guided missiles, antitank guns, antitank mines, and bazookas. At the same time, scientific research has also been carried out in the fields of autocontrol, laser techniques, night vision techniques, and special materials, and some of these techniques have been put into practice. In the aviation industry, supersonic fighters, bombers, attack planes, transport planes, helicopters, and air-to-air missiles have been successively produced; while in the shipbuilding industry, some guided missile destroyers, escort vessels, torpedo boats, fast launches, missile launching submarines, conventional submarines, and coast-defense missiles have been produced.

The Overall Strategic Situation Has Been Improved

At the same time, China has developed strategic weapons and improved its overall strategic situation. In 1964, it produced its first atomic bomb and achieved success in testing its first medium-range missile. After that, it successively launched medium-range ground-to-ground missiles, hydrogen bombs, long-range carrier rockets, the "three-warhead rockets," and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. In space technology, since the successful launching of its first man-made satellite in 1979 [date as published], China has since launched 15 satellites. Moreover, it has also succeeded in making various kinds of electronic equipment for planes, carrier rockets, satellites, and warships. In the early days after the founding of the state, China's national defense industry was mostly concentrated in coastal and border areas. Through construction over the past years, China has already built some rear bases for scientific research, production, and testing, and has improved its overall strategic situation.

In old China, the Qing court established the first "royal Army ordnance factory" in Anqing in 1861. It took 16 years to make a simple muzzle-loading gun, and later took 26 years to make a simple breech-loading gun. In old China, under the rule of the northern warlords and the KMT, the Army mainly relied on purchasing "foreign guns and cannons" to equip itself. Today, the CPC is able to firmly rely on itself to equip its Army. This is an achievement attracting people's attention.

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